The Nation

VOL. LXXVIII—NO. 2026. THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1904. PRICE TEN CENTS.

Amherst College Library

The Most Interesting and Important Book of 1904

An Autobiography by Herbert Spencer

"Beyond any reasonable doubt it is destined to take rank as one of the two or three most remarkable self-portrayals of a human life ever committed to posterity."—*Franklin H. Giddings, LL.D., in The Independent.*

"It is rich in suggestion and observation, of wide significance and appeal in the sincerity, the frankness, the lovableness of its human note."
—*New York Mail and Express.*

"As interesting as fiction? There never was a novel so interesting as Herbert Spencer's 'An Autobiography.' There is hardly a phase of intellectual or social life on which he does not make remarks that are brilliant or entertaining or original."—*New York Herald.*

"What strikes one first, as he is here revealed, is the immense humanness of the man, his varied interests—these and his candor, his anxious desire to look himself squarely in the face, to see himself as he really is."
—*New York Evening Telegram.*

"It is rare, indeed, that a man who has so profoundly influenced the intellectual development of his age and generation has found time to record the history of his own life. And this Mr. Spencer has done so simply, so frankly, and with such obvious truth, that it is not surprising that Huxley is reported as having said, after reading it in manuscript, that it reminded him of the 'Confessions' of Rousseau, freed from every objectionable taint."
—*New York Globe.*

"The book, as a whole, makes Spencer's personality a reality for us, where heretofore it has been vaguer than his philosophical abstractions."
—*John White Chadwick in Current Literature.*

"In all the literature of its class there is nothing like it. It bears the same relationship to autobiographical productions as Boswell's 'Life of Johnson' bears to biographies."—*Philadelphia Press.*

"This book will always be of importance, for, though the influence of Herbert Spencer seems to be waning, he was a great and original thinker, and his system of philosophy, whether it stands or falls, has bent the thought of a generation, and will keep a position of commanding interest."
—*Joseph O'Connor in the New York Times.*

"Planned and wrought for the purpose of tracing the events of his life and the growth of his opinions, his autobiography does much more than that. It furnished us, half unconsciously no doubt, a more vivid portraiture of his peculiarities than any outsider could possibly provide. We pity his official biographer! Little can be left for him. Here we have Spencer in habit as he was."
—*New York Evening Post.*

With illustrations. Many of them from the author's own drawings. Cloth, 8vo. Gilt top, 2 vols. in a box, $5.50 net. Postage, 40 cents additional.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Nation.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO
Politics, Literature, Science and Art.

FOUNDED IN 1865.

[*Entered at the New York City Post Office as second-class mail matter.*]

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 321

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:

Ideals to Be Cherished but Not Discussed ... 324
Bryan and the Platform 324
Our Jewish Immigration 325
German and Other Public Men 326
Japan: A Paradox in Education 327
A Lewis and Clark Atlas 327

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:

The National Academy Meeting 328

CORRESPONDENCE:

Outline of Pinckney's Plan for a Constitution 330
Interest in Dramas and Lengthened Poetry .. 331
The Booming of Histories 331
The Bulfinches 331

NOTES 331

BOOK REVIEWS:

Lady Gregory's Cuchulain 334
Comte's Philosophy 335
Imperial Fiscal Reform 336
The Standard of Pronunciation in English .. 337
A Short History of Mexico—From Empire to Republic 337
Recollections of a Royal Academician 338
La Corée Indépendante, Russe, ou Japonaise 338
The Citizen 339
Studies in Dante 339

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 340

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three dollars per year in advance, postpaid, in any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in the Postal Union, $4.00.

The date when the subscription expires is on the address label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for a remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter, or by check, express order or Postal Order payable to "Publisher of the Nation."

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, New York.

Publication Office, 208 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Fifteen cents per agate line, each insertion; 14 lines to the inch.

Twenty per cent. advance for choice of page or top of column.

A column, $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $24.

A page, $60 each insertion; front cover page, $80.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect.

Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

New Novels
12mo. $1.50 each.

HOW TYSON CAME HOME
HOW TYSON CAME HOME
HOW TYSON CAME HOME
By William H. Rideing

THE YEOMAN
THE YEOMAN
THE YEOMAN
By Charles Kennett Burrow

JOHN LANE : NEW YORK

Educational.

CONNECTICUT, Farmington.
MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL.
Next school year opens Sept. 29, 1904.
For full information apply to Mrs. Robert Porter Keep.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 122 and 124 W. Franklin St.
EDGEWORTH BOARDING and Day School for Girls.
MRS. A. P. LEFEBVRE, MISS F. D. HUNTLEY, } Principals.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.
BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School,
New features. Address the Dean.
M. M. BIGELOW.

OREGON, Portland, Park and St. Clair Streets.
ST. HELEN'S HALL. A School for Girls. MISS ELEANOR TEBBETTS, Ph.D., Prin.

MISS ANABLE'S Boarding and Day School for Girls. Established in 1848. Circular on application, 1350 Pine St., Philadelphia.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.
HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL

Open only to Bachelors of Arts, Science, or Philosophy, and Persons of Equivalent Standing.

The course of study required for the degree of M.D. is of four years' duration. The next year begins Sept. 29, 1904, and ends on the last Wednesday in June, 1905.

COURSES FOR GRADUATES IN MEDICINE.

Courses of instruction are offered for graduates of recognized medical schools, and are given in all the subjects of practical and scientific medicine.

The extensive laboratories of the school are inferior to none, and the clinical advantages afforded by the hospitals of Boston are unequaled in quality and extent.

SUMMER COURSES.

During the summer, courses in many branches of practical and scientific medicine are given to both medical students and graduates.

Facilities for research work are offered in all of the laboratories.

For detailed announcements address
DR. WM. L. RICHARDSON, Dean,
Harvard Medical School, 688 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

Lasell Seminary
AUBURNDALE, MASS.

A school of the first class for young women. Gives thorough training in a liberal arts course planned wholly for young women adding its specialty of Household Economics. Boston Masters in Music and Art. Annex department of household practice a decided success. For catalogue, address
C. C. BRAGDON, Principal.

ROCK RIDGE HALL

A School for Boys. Location high and dry. Laboratories. Shop for Mechanic Arts. A new gymnasium. *Strong teachers. Earnest boys.* Scholarships. A vigorous school life. American ideals. Illustrated pamphlet sent free.
Dr. G. R. WHITE, Principal, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Teachers, etc.

A LADY WHO HAS LIVED MUCH in Europe, will exchange her thorough knowledge of travel in England and on the continent for three or four months in Europe, she assuming responsibility as to all arrangements. Highest references given and required. Address H., care of *Nation.*

COLLEGE INSTRUCTOR, Man, wants tutoring during summer. Preparation for college, classics, English, mathematics; assistance in other subjects. East or West. Address M. R., care *Nation.*

LITERARY OCCUPATION Wanted by highly educated gentleman having traveled extensively; well acquainted with the French, German, Italian, and Spanish languages.
Address
P. Q., care *Nation.*

A Ph.D. OF A GREAT EUROPEAN University seeks a desirable position in Romance Languages. Can also teach German. Eight years' experience in teaching, and excellent references. Address AMERICAN, care of *Nation.*

WANTED.
The Statesmen's Year Book for 1902 and 1903
Address, stating price, H. C. WOOD, P. O. Box 794, New York City.

Fisher's Outlines of Universal History—Revised Edition
$2.40
By GEORGE PARK FISHER, D.D., LL.D., Professor in Yale University.
Also in three parts. Price, $1.00 each.

A CAREFUL revision of this well-known work, including whatever amendments are called for by recent historical investigation. The bibliography connected with the successive periods has been modified to meet present needs. The history has been brought down to the beginning of the twentieth century. It should be in every library.

AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY
New York Cincinnati Chicago Boston

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO.
Library Department

We have sold books to librarians for fifty years.
We have the largest stock in the largest book market in the country.
We fill orders promptly, completely, and intelligently.

Send for our new Clearance Catalogue.

Wholesale Booksellers and Publishers
33-37 East 17th Street, Union Square, North, NEW YORK.

GINN & COMPANY, Boston
Important Latin Books

	List Price.
Buck's Grammar of Oscan and Umbrian	$3.00
Rockwood's Cicero's Tusculan Disputations (Book I.), and the Somnium Scipionis	1.00
Smith's Odes and Epodes of Horace. *Revised Edition*	1.50
Wright's Satires of Juvenal	1.25

F. W. CHRISTERN
(DYRSEN & PFEIFFER, Successors).
429 Fifth Ave., bet. 38th and 39th Sts., New York.
Importers of Foreign Books Agents for the leading Paris publishers. Tauchnitz's British authors. Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. New Books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

THE SPOILSMEN. By Elliot Flower.
Endorsed by Grover Cleveland.
L. C. PAGE & COMPANY, Pubs., Boston.

School Agencies.

THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES.
EVERETT O. FISK & Co., Proprietors.
4 Ashburton Place, Boston; 1505 Pa. Ave., Washington; 156 Fifth Ave., New York; 414 Cent. Bldg., Minneapolis; 533 Cooper Bldg., Denver; 80 Third St., Portland; 203 Mich. Blvd., Chicago; 525 Stimson Block, Los Angeles; Hyde Block, Spokane, 420 Parrot Bldg., San Francisco.

ALBANY TEACHERS' AGENCY, 81 Chapel St., Albany, N. Y.—Provides schools of all grades with competent teachers. Assists teachers in obtaining positions.
HARLAN P. FRENCH, Proprietor.

SCHERMERHORN Teachers' Agency. Teachers — Schools — Tutors — Governess — Property. Tel. 6129 18th. JOHN C. ROCKWELL, Mgr. 3 E. 14th st., N. Y. C.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1904.

The Week.

It is one thing to extend the iniquitous Chinese Exclusion act; it is quite another matter to square that policy with the probable needs of what is to be virtually the Crown colony of Panama. We may turn back Chinese subjects on the mere suspicion of "a duly appointed immigration officer," but in Panama they will very probably need coolies to haul and dig. Yet if the President is to receive in the Isthmus the powers that Jefferson exercised over the Territory of Louisiana, a little matter like law will hardly be allowed to delay the cutting of that ditch. It will always be competent for Mr. Roosevelt to appoint no inspectors at all, or to choose such as are not suspicious enough to take a coolie for a Mongol. We think the Senate need not let the point of law and consistency delay the extension of the Chinese Exclusion act. To a Crown colony government all things are lawful. Of course, the disinterment of Jefferson's act for the government of the Louisiana purchase will deceive nobody. No Congress could have framed a government offhand for that unexplored wilderness.

Both on party and on public grounds the Democratic Senators are justified in opposing the Philippine railroad guaranty. That clause of the general act gives the Philippine Commission full power to pledge the insular credit for thirty years. Such an action would mean that, whenever an autonomous government was set up, it would have to assume a great burden of obligations which were not of its incurring. To vote away Philippine money at Washington for a term of years would be an indication that we intend to treat the Islands as England treats India, holding them in indefinite tutelage. So the Democrats are absolutely right in demanding that no such discretion be given to the Philippine Commission until a policy shall have been fixed and proclaimed. Once assurances of independence were given to the Filipinos, it would be clearly inadvisable to saddle them with a load of debt for public improvements. If, on the other hand, independence must be put off, as Secretary Taft has hinted, for a century or so—why, then the Commission may fairly ask for a larger charter. On this point Secretary Taft owes an explanation to the capitalists upon whom he is urging Philippine investments to-day. They should be told under what form of government they are asked to invest.

Others may indulge in metaphysical discussions of the tariff, but Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire prefers to judge it by its fruits. He avers that our continued prosperity as a nation is the best possible assurance that our fiscal policy is sound and stable. This "continued prosperity" is witnessed in the shutting up of silk and cotton mills, the slow business in wool and woollens, the lessened profits in the iron and steel industries, the falling off in exports, and the reduction of wages and salaries throughout the country. The Senator placed the cost of strikes in 1903 at $1,000,000,000, but, of course, this does not trouble him. The idleness "was not due to lack of opportunity for employment"; there was work enough for everybody—at a price. Let us keep the tariff problem as simple as possible. We have all heard of the Iowa idea, the Minnesota idea, and the Massachusetts idea. But such ideas, says Senator Gallinger, cannot live long. "The only idea that should be cultivated is the American idea—the fiscal policy that protects all alike." This is sound doctrine. The foolishness of trying to keep an eye on the particular needs of Iowa or Massachusetts is apparent at a glance. There is only one really effective way of distributing prosperity by tariff. Put it up for sale and let the highest bidder have it. That allows an equal chance to everybody and every section, and is the true "American idea."

Representative Grosvenor's opinions of President Roosevelt are not less interesting than President Roosevelt's opinion of Representative Grosvenor. Each, as Congressman Kitchin showed on Friday, is eminent both as an author and an authority. When Mr. Roosevelt was Civil Service Commissioner he frankly described Grosvenor and others as "champions of foul government and dishonest politicians," and he added, "These men have a knack for office-mongering, just as some other men have a knack for picking people's pockets." This characterization of Grosvenor is exquisitely apt, a proof of Mr. Roosevelt's skill as a writer. Grosvenor frankly admits that his ambition is to lay hands on everything he can seize for his constituents; and he does not need to confess that he is equally ready to get what he can for himself. As a promoter of literary get-rich-quick schemes he has no equal in or out of Congress. It was not, however, in his famous 'Book of the Presidents' that he spoke his mind about Roosevelt, but in one of his by-products, correspondence for a newspaper. Writing from the Philadelphia convention of 1900 to the New York *Journal*, Representative Grosvenor had charged Quay and Platt with endeavoring to "dump" Roosevelt "upon the Presidential ticket for their own sordid purposes." As one who was near the throne, Grosvenor averred that this was an effort to "force McKinley to accept as a running mate one who was distasteful to him." When confronted with his own words, Grosvenor offered the weak excuse that "times and conditions have changed," and that Roosevelt's character has "developed." As yet we do not hear from Roosevelt why a champion of foul government and a dishonest politician was put forward as the public defender of the President's labor record. Have times and conditions changed, and has Grosvenor's character also developed?

The latest debate on the Capitol extension was notable because no Senator condemned the architectural profession out of hand, and because several of those who had been most vigorous in repudiation of that craft gave evidence of a complete change of mind. Senator Gallinger, for example, who a month ago had protested against the defiling touch of architectural sophistication in public building, voted cheerfully to submit the project to a commission including three architects of repute. Mr. Lodge, who had questioned the professional fee as excessive, transferred his pair with Mr. Clay in order to vote yea. In general, the history of the Capitol was reviewed, the solicitude of previous Congresses for "the noble structure our fathers erected" recalled with commendation, and the plans of the late Thomas U. Walter discussed with an intelligence meet for a seminary of fine arts. Evidently, a great work of education has quietly been going on, and the mollifying influences of art are permeating the most savage Senatorial breasts. All this is well, for it means that Congress is beginning to realize that it is the custodian of no mean monument. We shall probably not again see the Capitol turned over for demolition to a clerk who happens to have Congressional friends in high place.

The Republican national chairmanship is getting to have the air of being hawked about. Mr. Root would not have it. Gov. Crane of Massachusetts said, "I pray thee have me excused," and now it is reported that the position is to be offered to Gov. Murphy of New Jersey. His main qualification is openly admitted to be that of a good collector of funds. No one stands patter than he does; hence, no one could, in the historic phrase, fry out more fat. But it will be found, we believe, that there is one insurmountable objection to Gov. Murphy. His last annual message was filled with

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

glorification of the Trusts. Indeed, it went so far in that direction as to be taken as a direct attack upon President Roosevelt's Trust policy. It would be a trifle awkward, therefore, to have a Trust-"busting" campaign managed by a Trust-coddling chairman. Accordingly, we presume that Gov. Murphy will find his engagements such that he cannot accept the position.

It was fitting that Senator Foraker should "fire the opening gun of the Roosevelt campaign," as he is said to have done at the Vermont Republican Convention. He is not the Foraker that he was only a short time ago. If fate deprives us of a Hanna, it restores us a Foraker. New times demand new men, and Foraker is the man for the present. The President requires a mouthpiece. Lodge does not quite fill the bill, in spite of the fact that no departure of the President is so radical that historical justification cannot be found for it in the wide learning of the junior Senator from Massachusetts. There, too, is Senator Spooner, with his mind full of legal subtleties—the President cannot act quicker than this apologist can think. But his explanations involve too much reflection. The President is a plain, blunt man. His business is "to get there." What is needed is one who shall interpret such a President to a busy, care-vexed people, not by historical allusions, nor legal subtleties, but by heart-to-heart talks. That is where Foraker is preëminent. He himself knows what it is "to get there." The rarefied atmosphere of high political thinking has no attraction for him. He loves to get right down among the people who control the votes and deal out post-offices and collectorships to them. It was from such high tasks that he was called to sound the "keynote" of the Republican campaign. "We are standing pat." Standing pat on what? On as much protection "now as ever heretofore"; on a meaningless reciprocity; on unlimited expenditures; on unlawful interference in the affairs of neighboring countries; on a belligerent attitude towards the other hemisphere; on the usurpation of legislative functions by the President. The Republican party is the party that "does things," says Senator Foraker. No one would dream from his speech that there is a possibility of doing things badly.

The former postmaster at Dunkirk, Frederick C. Nagle, and his bondsmen are being sued by the Government for the recovery of money illegally paid out through his office. This is one of the star cases printed in the Bristow report as an illustration of the "reckless and criminal waste" of George W. Beavers. John A. Link was appointed a laborer in the Dunkirk office on May 1, 1898, at $600 yearly; and he drew pay until June 30, 1903, a period of more than five years. He received in all $3,100.55. And yet, throughout, he worked at his trade of barber; he rendered no service to the Government, though he had the grace to pay $171 for a temporary substitute. The postmaster who permitted such a fraud is very properly liable for the loss. But what shall be said of former Representative, now Judge, Warren B. Hooker? He is the man who is charged with instigating the plan; he was unusually successful in procuring such favors from the obliging Beavers. Nagle seems merely to have been a wheel in Hooker's political machine; but Nagle suffers the legal penalty, while Hooker is promoted to the bench.

Our State Department is of the opinion that a sin confessed is half forgiven. Early this year an order was sent to our consuls abroad to require original bills in the case of all goods shipped to the United States. The hardship of this was so great that the American Chamber of Commerce at Paris, on March 4, sent a protest to Washington, asking for a suspension of the order and declaring it impossible to enforce it. This has just resulted in cable instructions to the Consul-General at Paris to comply, and the news has been telegraphed to the other consulates in Europe. But is not this a dangerous precedent? Suppose the original order did work hardship to exporters to this country. Is not the whole object of this Government to discourage imports? Our aim should be to keep out everything. As Senator Dolliver said last week, we shall not consent to any change which surrenders the rights of American labor or the advantage which every man who makes a bona-fide investment of his money in the United States "ought to have over his competitors in other lands." Let us be just to ourselves before we are generous to our competitors. To construe the Constitution loosely may be a venial offence; but certainly anything but the strictest interpretation of the protective tariff is most tolerable and not to be endured.

A close study of the trade report of the United States for March reveals certain interesting facts. The exports last month were the smallest for any March since the close of 1899, with the exception of 1902. Imports, however, with the exception of 1903, were the largest on record. To put it another way, in March, 1898, we showed an excess of exports amounting to $51,058,313, against $28,511,235 in 1904. The excess of exports for the nine months since July 1, 1903, is greatly above that of a year ago; but it was then unusually small. But the important fact is, if exports continue to shrink at the rate indicated in March, some awkward explanations will be in order later on. A diminishing balance of trade is an embarrassing feature of a Presidential year. Last week Representative Hamilton of Michigan made a "red-hot" speech, stating that "there is something about the Republican party that sends things above par, and something about the opposition that sends things below par." Speaking generally, industrial conditions do not seem exactly above par at present. If, on top of these, exports continue to fall off about $12,000,000 a month, while imports decline not more than $5,000,000, will not the balance-of-trade theory have to be retired for repairs?

The dismissal, Monday, of the Virginia suffrage cases marks the latest failure to get the constitutionality of the various Southern disfranchising measures fairly before the United States Supreme Court. The cases in question were based on prayers to restrain the canvass of the returns of the Congressional election of November 4, 1902. The Court has found no difficulty in avoiding jurisdiction. It simply declares, in the opinion by Justice Brewer, that the thing sought to be prohibited has been done, and cannot be undone by any order of the Court. The canvass has been made, certificates of election have been issued, the House of Representatives, which is the sole judge of the qualifications of its members, has admitted the parties holding the certificates. Therefore, any adjudication which the court might make would be only "an ineffectual decision" of the question whether the petitioners had been wronged "by what had been fully accomplished." Thus far, those who have attempted to test the constitutionality of the disfranchising laws have been defeated on technicalities. The particular law in question may or may not conform to the Constitution of the United States, but the Supreme Court points out that the House of Representatives is endowed with full power to pass upon the credentials of its members. As in the Alabama cases, therefore, the Court intimates that the remedy must be political rather than judicial.

The rejection by the Circuit Court of the so-called Harriman petition against the official plan to liquidate Northern Securities brings considerably nearer the conclusion of the whole affair, and for that reason is likely to be welcomed by the community at large. Whatever controversy remains is shifted now from a struggle to reopen the whole case, to a suit in equity whereby the injury done to the Union Pacific interest, if any, may be determined. If it is decided that no injury has been done—that the Harriman interest, when

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

depositing in a merger one class of property, took the risk of not getting back, on a compulsory liquidation, exactly what it had deposited—then it would seem that the legal dispute can go no further. A good deal has been made, on the Stock Exchange particularly, of the imminent danger that the "Northern Pacific fight" of 1901 between rival banking interests may promptly be renewed. No one need claim the gift of prophecy, however, who points out that these are not "fighting times" in Wall Street. Financial events since May, 1901, have shown the reckless bidding, first for Burlington and Quincy and then for Northern Pacific stock, to have been based on confident expectation that the credit of some other corporation could be pledged to foot the bill, and that the "outside public" would cheerfully purchase the new securities issued for such purpose. This recourse served passably in 1901; but every ambitious railway manager has been taught, by bitter experience in the past year's money market, that to lean upon it to-day would be to lean upon a broken staff.

The new British budget is distinctly in the nature of a makeshift. There is no mistaking one fact—the normal level of Government expenditure has been raised enormously in the last few years. But so far no systematic effort has been made to meet the new conditions, the measures adopted being admittedly of a temporary nature. For 1895 the budget estimates of the revenue were £94,175,000 and the actual receipts were £94,683,762. The estimates for the year just closed were £144,186,000 and the actual receipts £141,546,000. In 1895 the actual expenditures were £93,918,421, against £146,895,500 last year. Stated otherwise, the expenditures in 1895 were about 15 per cent. larger than in 1880, whereas those for 1904 were about 55 per cent. in excess of 1895. The real significance of the new budget is that it emphasizes a fact previously suspected, namely, that the present expense-rate of the Government has come to stay. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had no doubt of this as far back as 1901. In his budget speech of that year he said that the real difficulty was not the war expenditure, but the ordinary expenses of the nation. He was convinced that, in imposing such additional taxation as was needed to meet the additional outgo of the year confronting him, the Government should make some endeavor "to put our financial situation on a broader basis." No such endeavor, however, has been made. The protests with which the increase in the income tax and the tea duty have been received indicate clearly that Mr. Austen Chamberlain's method of meeting the situation has nothing permanent about it.

Highly significant facts regarding the Transvaal gold production were made public at a recent meeting in London of the Standard Bank of South Africa. In his survey of 1903 Sir Spencer Walpole, the chairman, reported the output of the mines at £12,500,000. This compares with £7,179,074 for 1902. The best year in the history of Transvaal mining was 1898, the yield being £15,141,376. In short, despite all accounts of business depression and scarcity of labor in South Africa, the production of the mines last year was five-sixths of that of 1898. During the last half of 1903 the output was over £7,000,000, so that it is likely that, inside of twelve months, the record figures will be surpassed. Such a rapid gain casts discredit on much that has been said concerning the labor situation of the Transvaal. To be sure, there were only 68,000 natives employed in December, 1903, against 100,000 in 1898, but this was 4,000 more than were at work in June last year. On its face, the efficiency of the 68,000 appears to have been relatively higher than that of the 100,000. Speaking broadly, this rapid increase in the Transvaal gold output could not come more opportunely. The borrowing needs of the world are certain to be unusually heavy in the next few years. In order that they may be satisfied, gold must flow into the banks in unprecedented amounts.

While the labor leaders of this country have been trying to get Congress to pass an anti-injunction law, those of Great Britain have aimed to secure the adoption by Parliament of a measure which shall prevent a repetition of the Taff Vale decision. These bills approach the situation from exactly opposite points. It is rapidly becoming our practice to proceed against picketing, boycotting, and other unlawful measures by injunction. The English policy is to wait for the overt act and inflict punishment for that. The Taff Vale decision, which resulted in heavy damages against the Railwaymen's Union for picketing and interfering with non-unionists, was a heavy blow to the British labor unions. They are now trying to get Parliament to legalize picketing, to amend the law of conspiracy, and to protect their funds against legal process. Their bill passed the second reading in the House of Commons on Friday by 39 majority. The Premier, Mr. Balfour, opposed it on the ground that it conferred special privileges. That the measure will actually become a law we doubt; but there is to be a general election soon, and the labor unions have to be treated with great consideration meanwhile. There is to be an election in this country, also, but Congress pursues a different method. It lets the anti-injunction measure go over until next December. This is a more courageous policy than the British. Indeed, the anti-injunction bill has found fewer supporters this year than last.

Rio de Janeiro has abolished its old-fashioned quarantine regulations, and vessels with cases of yellow fever on board will hereafter be simply disinfected and supervised. The change means a victory for that city's new health board, the head of which is Dr. Oswaldo Cruz, who, after a great deal of hard work, succeeded in convincing the Brazilian Congress of the correctness of the "Cuban" theory regarding the propagation of yellow fever by mosquitoes. Notwithstanding the success of the United States officials in completely ousting that disease from Havana, there was much opposition to Dr. Cruz, but at last Congress voted the sum of $1,250,000 for a war on mosquitoes. Last October 1,200 men were engaged in destroying the larvæ of those insects. The natives were at first inclined to laugh at this brigade, with its brooms, ladders, kettles, and cans of coal oil; but they became serious when they learned the result—only 9 cases of yellow fever in the midsummer months of January and February, as against 275 cases in the same months last year. In the period from 1850 to 1896 the number of deaths from this disease in Rio was 51,600. There have been times when as many as 2,000 patients were cared for in the isolation hospital, situate near the cemetery, and known as the ante-chamber of death. This hospital, which was an ideal focus for the propagation of the disease by infected mosquitoes, and from which few patients used to emerge alive, is now closed.

Ex-Premier Okuma's warning that war taxes will undoubtedly continue long after the war is over, has the merit of frankness. The Japanese have only to turn to England to see that war always leaves a trail of increasing expenditures, and, if that does not suffice for demonstration, let them recall that the United States is still paying war tariffs and war expenses to the tune of hundreds of millions a year. It is the part of prudence, then, for the Japanese to plan for permanent increase of revenue. Intervention was freely discussed in the Diet on Friday, and it was more than hinted that Germany's attitude is ominous. This seems to us comparatively an idle fear. It must be understood in all the chancelleries that Japan will not hear of intervention until she holds the Mantchurian shore of the Gulf of China, or is defeated. Rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, no intervention of a serious sort is likely to be undertaken until the issue is settled between the two armies facing each other on the Yalu.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

IDEALS TO BE CHERISHED BUT NOT DISCUSSED.

Secretary Taft's speech on the Philippines before the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday confirms the impression which everybody has had of his candor. What others have slurred over or denied, he frankly admits. He acknowledges that Aguinaldo and his forces were our "allies" in the war with Spain; he concedes that the Philippine venture which was to make us all rich has, in fact, cost us at least $300,000,000, on which we shall never get a return—"that is spent," the Secretary says; he tells us squarely that "the American community in the Philippines to-day is largely an anti-Filipino community," treating the natives with contempt and harshness, and that undisguised greed has been the motive of almost all the American "civilizers" who have gone to the Islands. Mr. Taft also characterizes as grasping and oppressive the act of Congress in applying our coastwise shipping laws to the Philippines—this only a couple of days after Senator Foraker had enumerated the same measure as among the "blessings" we had conferred upon the Filipinos. Moreover, Mr. Taft stands unflinchingly by his old contention that, in spite of all the grumblers and traders and exploiters and exterminators, this country must still cling to the motto: "The Philippines for the Filipinos."

Such manly courage and consistency in humane policies must excite general admiration. Secretary Taft's personality appears in a most engaging light. His good intentions are as clear as his frankness. But all this only makes it the more mysterious to us why he should have so nervous a dread of discussing our ultimate goal in the Philippines. He addresses himself specifically to the work just now undertaken by the Philippine Independence Committee. Its present effort is to induce both political parties to promise, in their national platforms, full self-government and independence to the Filipinos. But this is deprecated by Secretary Taft. Even if we intend independence, he affirms, we must not say so. There is something deadly about the very word. It must not be spoken aloud.

Mr. Taft is aware that many "good people" are signing the petition for Philippine independence. He has done all he could, both publicly and privately, to head off the movement, but it goes steadily on. The Independence Committee itself contains the names of some of our most eminent citizens. Cardinal Gibbons is the latest addition. Bishops and college presidents by the score have signed the petition, and already more than 400 college professors have given in their adhesion. The cause is thus rapidly assuming an expression of American intelligence. Yet why, asks Mr. Taft plaintively, should all these "good people intermeddle with something the effect of which they are very little able to understand"?

That position is, to say the least, tactless. It is not quite shrewd for a college man to tell the leaders of college men that they do not know what they are talking about. These gentlemen are not in the habit of acting without due deliberation. They have their American ideals, and are accustomed to assert them. Certainly, they will not be deterred by being warned that they are meddling in a work which should be left to a higher order of intellect. Some of them, moreover, are able as well as Secretary Taft to speak with the authority of a man who has "been there." President Schurman cannot have ceased to have weight simply because experience and study led him to change his mind, and he now believes in pledging the Filipinos their independence. In any case, it comes with ill grace from the spokesman of the party of intelligence to rebuke intelligence. You have got to take it as it comes. When it is for you, pat yourself on the back if you wish; but when it is against you, do not slap its face.

And how impossible of realization, even if it were wise, is Mr. Taft's plan of our all keeping still, lest, if we utter the horrible word independence, we "frighten" somebody! When did he come to believe that the most voluble and irrepressible democracy on earth could be got to surrender the right freely to discuss? Why, his very attempt to burke discussion is discussion. He himself utters the fearsome word which he says no good patriot should breathe. Will they not read in Manila what he says in New York? On his own showing, the mischief is done. The Filipinos will find out that there are thinking Americans who believe them fit for independence. They have learned it from Secretary Taft's own speech. He could not himself take his own prescription of silence. Deprecating discussion, he discusses. How can he cure others of this awful disease of speaking the thing they will, if he is not able to physician even himself?

All we can say is that if successful rule in the Philippines is conditioned upon muzzling debate in the United States, it will never be successful. That ought to have been thought of first. Americans may be conceived of as conquerors and colonizers, but never as tongue-tied ones. Whatever government we set up at home or abroad has got to make up its mind to be talked about with the utmost freedom. We may suppress free institutions across the seas, but we will see to it that speech remains free at home. You will have to try again, Messieurs Imperialists! If you can't make your schemes work without inducing Americans to refrain from speaking their minds about them, you can't make them work at all. We have not so completely forgotten Milton's definition of the birthright of a freeman.

BRYAN AND THE PLATFORM.

A great discovery has been made: party platforms are meant to be read. That this idea was entirely novel to politicians is implied in the extraordinary amount of comment upon the New York Democratic platform, adopted on Monday week. Nobody paid any attention to the Republican platform of the week before. Beyond searching its wastes for an occasional curious infelicity of language, no one seems to have noted or cared what was in it. Even good Republicans were content to adopt Dr. Johnson's attitude towards a dull book, and say that they would rather praise the platform than read it. But the Democratic platform not only could be read, but evidently was read. From one end of the land to the other its few and terse sentences have gone echoing. Mr. Bryan has been so moved by it that he has had to hire a hall in Chicago to unbosom himself. Of course, Mr. Bryan, as Herbert Spencer said of Carlyle, secretes a certain number of curses every day which have to be vented upon somebody or something, and why should the New York platform escape? But at least it has been read.

We already have, therefore, proof of Mr. Cleveland's wisdom in advising a short platform. No other kind is really worth writing—that is, if the object is to get people to read it. If the chief end of platforms is to conceal not only thought but convictions, a flood of words is just the thing. Apparently, the Democrats decided to take their State platform of 1874 as a model. That was one of the most effective political documents ever printed. Made up of thirteen propositions in exactly thirteen sentences, its pungency of diction and explicitness of phrase rendered it easily understanded of the people, and undoubtedly contributed much to the election of Gov. Tilden in that year. Since then, platform-writing seems almost to have become a lost art. Party deliverances drag their meaningless length along portentously. They have come to be regarded as a mere tedious formality, one of the things which every party convention must have, but which no one expects will be widely read or long remembered; while to demand that the party live up to its platform is thought to be the richest of jokes.

This is not at all to say that we think the New York Democratic platform was let down bodily out of heaven. It makes no claim to divine inspiration; but it is of the right human sort, being straightforward and clear-cut. It not only revives the approved party doctrines, but embodies a sounder tradition of political discussion. We hope, therefore, to see its

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

example followed at St. Louis. The national platform will have to be somewhat longer; it will have to commit the party squarely to no meddling with the gold standard; it will need to make a stand against all the vices and perils of Imperialism; but it can and should do so in compendious and readable form, and by the method of asserting great political principles to be applied as conditions demand.

Mr. Bryan protests that it is not complete; but we know of no man who ever asserted that it was. The national platform is to be written at the national convention. State platforms are usually, and properly, condensed and general. Indeed, the New York Democratic platform of 1900 was filled with the phrases which Bryan now denounces as meaningless platitudes. He sneers at the expression in this year's platform, "No Government partnership with protected monopolies." Infinitely absurd, he cries. But in June of 1900 the platform which pronounced for Bryan, and which elicited not one protest from him, declared: "We are opposed to Governmental partnership with protected monopolies." Why should what was courage and explicitness in 1900 have become only timid ambiguity in 1904? Why, except that then the State Convention was for Bryan, but now for Parker?

There is, indeed, something not a little comic in Mr. Bryan's sudden discovery that platitudes should never be indulged in by politicians. The man who filled the land with the gigantically obvious, and glitteringly general, the emptiest of mouthed nothings, shouted from a thousand stumps, now converted in a day into a severe logician, the most precise of public men, who would never make a promise without writing in every detail, nor lay down a principle without stating its every conceivable application! Platitude for platitude, his own Chicago and Kansas City platforms would yield as goodly a crop as those which he now would wither by his scorn. What say you to tariff duties "so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country"? That gem of paltering is from the Chicago platform of 1896, upon which stood the hero whose soul abhors a platitude—in another. Four years later he was happy with such an egg-dancing deliverance as this: "We favor such an enlargement of the scope of the Interstate Commerce law as will enable the commission to protect individuals and communities from discrimination." According to the Bryan of to-day, hungry for particulars, that plank should have read: "We demand that Congress compel the Burlington Railroad to carry W. J. Bryan's hogs from Lincoln to Kansas City for 1⅝ cents a hundred." That is the only way wholly to escape platitudes.

Behind all this hypercritical and alarmed attack by Mr. Bryan upon a platform not yet framed, lies the question what he is going to do when a large majority of his party adopts at St. Louis a platform which he disapproves. Will he submit or bolt? Mr. Bryan's political instinct is sound when it prompts him to make the fight more upon the platform than upon candidates. All will centre this year in the party doctrines that the Democracy puts forth. The strongest personality in the candidate would be pulled down by a repetition of the platforms of 1896 and 1900; the weakest might conceivably succeed upon a vigorous assertion of the political principles which the occasion demands. But what the party is beginning to ask is what Mr. Bryan intends after he is beaten in the drafting of the platform. Going into a convention fairly chosen and where he is given a full hearing, will he, if he cannot have his way, go out and set up the standard of revolt? At present, he refuses to answer that question. He puts it aside on the pretence that it is impossible for his opponents to obtain a majority. But even he must really see that such a majority is already assured, and we have no doubt that he and his Hearst allies are debating in their own minds what will be their wisest course when the blow falls.

Now the divine right of bolting is something we have always maintained. To walk out of a convention on a question of principle may be the highest form of political duty and of political achievement. But Mr. Bryan has preached the opposite doctrine too vehemently to turn about now, save with the most ill grace imaginable. For years he has poured out the vials of his vituperation upon the Democrats who bolted him in 1896. For them there could be no forgiveness. They had refused to acquiesce in the will of the majority, and had thereby made themselves the chief of political sinners. Can it be supposed, then, that he will now call his own condemnations crashing down upon his own head? If the Palmer and Buckner movement of 1896 was treason, what would a Bryan and Hearst defection of 1904 be? Treason with infamy added.

OUR JEWISH IMMIGRATION.

There is an obvious connection between the arrival of 10,000 Italians and Russian Jews at Ellis Island on one day, last week, and the present rent disturbances on the East Side. With such additions constantly made to our tenement population, the increased cost of living quarters is explained, at least in part. But does the apparent distress in the Ghetto signify that Jewish immigration has gone too far? Has the city of New York misjudged its ability to assimilate material of this kind?

The majority of Jewish immigrants get no further than Manhattan Island. Of those specifically enumerated by the Immigration Bureau as Hebrews, about 68 per cent. give New York State as their destination. In the main, this means New York city. The Federation of Churches estimates our Jewish population at about 600,000. If this be accurate, the Jews are second only to the Irish, who number 725,000. Strictly, natives of the German Empire head the list with 786,000, but of these a good proportion is really Jewish, and is included in the Federation's estimate.

As nearly as can be determined, this population increases at the rate of 50,000 or 60,000 a year. It comes chiefly from the Russian and Austro-Hungarian Empires. Its educational and economic condition is very low. Twenty-six per cent. of the Russian Jews are totally illiterate, thus comparing unfavorably with the one per cent. attributed to the Scandinavian peoples and the 4 per cent. to the German and Irish. Industrially, the immigrant Jews are equally handicapped. More than 40 per cent. are without any occupation, while of Jewish workmen 65 per cent. belong to the unskilled trades. Tailors and seamstresses are their main contributions to the economic life of the East Side. Of the 76,000 Hebrews enumerated last year, only 46 were farmers and 334 farm laborers. Naturally, then, the Jews herd in the cities, and especially in New York, for here are unusual opportunities for the exercise of their commercial talents.

It is thus not difficult to make out a prima-facie case against the Jewish immigrant. His "statistical position," as tabulated at Ellis Island, is decidedly unfavorable. The proper test of an immigrating people, however, is not its status in its own country, but in this. Especially is this true of the Russian and Polish Jew, who notoriously does not have a fair chance in his native land. Probably never has he had so good an opportunity as in this city to-day; and that he is quick to take advantage of it is plain. On the economic side, at least, no one would deny him a high measure of success. Poor as the Jew is on his arrival—his average worldly estate is $10—he is remarkably quick in acquiring an independence. The present difficulties over increased rents, far from indicating any great prevalence of poverty, suggest quite the reverse. The landlords would not dispossess their tenants were there not plenty of others ready to step in at the higher rates.

Another fact emphasized by the present agitation is that many landlords themselves are Jews. The public has little appreciation of the extent to which the soil of Manhattan is passing into Jewish ownership. In 90 per cent. of current real-estate sales the purchasers are Hebrews. In the main, too, they are immigrants of only a few

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

years' standing, who, when they landed, were little removed from want, and whose tenement-house investment represents the hardest kind of labor and constant self-sacrifice. They are peddlers, small shopkeepers, and workingmen, whose highest ambition in life is the fee ownership of land. There is probably little property south of Houston Street and east of the Bowery which they do not now possess. The old estates are rapidly withdrawing in their favor. Even such tenacious landholders as the Astors are selling their East Side holdings to Russian and Polish Jews.

Socially, also, these Jews are on the up grade. This is especially evident in the disintegration of the Ghetto. Five years ago the whole Russian and Polish population was collected in the lower East Side, but of late it has found its way into other sections, into Harlem, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens. The better and more prosperous classes move, the impulse coming usually from the younger generation, which has grown up under American influences, attended the public schools, and learned to dislike the customs of the Ghetto. They have moved from the comfortless flat into the steam-heated apartment. The women have abandoned their shawls, wear hats, and scorn to chaffer at the pushcart. This breaking up of colonies is one of the surest tests of assimilation. Forty and fifty years ago the Irish and Germans huddled together on the East Side, but are now scattered all over town. The process in the Jewish quarter has only begun, but will be greatly stimulated by the subway, which opens up large areas of cheap land adaptable to tenement building. And with this economic and social uplift the Russian and Polish Jew will undoubtedly reach higher political standards. It appears, then, that, even in the case of these unpromising immigrants, this country is still doing its wonderful work of assimilation and civilization.

GERMAN AND OTHER PUBLIC MEN.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the recent Government triumph in Hungary was the sudden rise into European prominence of a party leader hitherto unknown outside of the parliamentary circles of his own country. The complete collapse of the obstructionist campaign against the Government Army bill was due to the masterly tactics and the rhetorical power of Koloman von Thaly, the honorary president of the Hungarian party of Independents, and, as historian and former college professor, a mere "scholar in politics." Such a scene as was witnessed in the Hungarian Diet at the close of his speech showed that idealism in politics is still a power to be reckoned with. As Deputy Rakosi expressed it, "only a poet and historian could have brought about such a happy issue." Nowhere was Thaly's achievement more admired than in Vienna, where the absence of enlightened and practical leadership has long been a reproach to the Liberal cause, as in Germany the barren wrangling of modern party strife in the Reichstag is keenly felt.

Dr. Theodor Barth, himself one of the most notable survivors of a high idealism in German political life, has recently pointed the contrast between the present and the past in his sketches ('Politische Porträts') of that remarkable group of men who, in the era of Bismarck, and after, held fast to the Liberal faith. The greatest of those who honored the name of German Liberal, Theodor Mommsen, died but lately, and it is instructive to recall, in Dr. Barth's words, his services to a cause which knew no national boundaries:

> "Whenever freedom of art and science was endangered, Mommsen was one of the first to come to its rescue. And at all times it was his ardent wish that the relations of Germany to the other great civilized Powers might become more intimate. But he reserved the right of criticising the political shortcomings of other nations in their duty to humanity, just as he conceded the right to other nations in their relations to Germany. . . . Chauvinism and national boasting he abominated."

Mommsen was united by political affiliation and close personal ties to Ludwig Bamberger. No more incorrigible idealist ever participated in German political life, practical man of affairs as this Jewish economist was. The dreamer of 1848, the lifelong "literary epicure," became one of the highest authorities on financial questions before the Reichstag. To Bamberger more than to any one else was due the establishment of the gold standard. And yet this hard-headed, practical politician, this uncompromising champion of liberty of conscience, of speech, and of commerce, was a very poor party man—now a National Liberal, then a member of the Liberal Union, then a Progressist, and again a temporary member of other political organizations. He was at no time a politician in the American sense of the word. He was one of the most fascinating speakers that ever addressed the Reichstag, and, like Gladstone, could make the subject of cheese and herring interesting. As for his literary activity, Dr. Barth calls his writings on Bismarck "the best commentary on the life and the work of the great chancellor, both as to their bright and dark sides, which German literature has so far produced."

A sneaking fondness for literature is not so easily pardoned in the present political life of our country as it was in the days of Madison and John Quincy Adams; but in Germany the tradition has remained unbroken to this day. Even Bebel has several purely historical works to his credit. One of the most conspicuous members of the German Liberal party was the scholarly Franz von Stauffenberg. He was closely associated with Lasker, Forckenbeck, Bamberger, Friedrich Kapp, and other men of "talent, character, experience, and genuine culture," whom Bismarck "honored with his especial aversion," although they had in their day warmly supported his national policy. Even in such a circle, Stauffenberg shone by his intellectual versatility. But, for all his interest in literature and in spite of a feeble constitution, he was a conscientious parliamentary worker, especially in the Committee on Finance, where his knowledge was invaluable. Although a large landed proprietor, he was a foe to agrarianism and a consistent free-trader.

Heinrich Rickert, though intellectually not so flexible as some of his party associates, possessed the requisites of leadership to a greater degree than any of them. He had an instinctive knowledge of the under-currents of public opinion, a keen scent for coming events. Bamberger said of him, what was said, in different words, of McKinley: "Rickert has a fine nose for the smell of the soil." But no one was further removed than he from time-serving or selfishness. He was indefatigable in helping others.

> "No matter whether the fate of a sick letter-carrier was at stake or a teacher had been wronged, or an edict of expulsion against a Russian Jew was to be revoked, Rickert was always to be counted on. . . . The same warmth of sentiment which caused him to fight, with all the energy of his person, and in despite of sneers and obloquy, for the political equality of the Jews, made him the advocate of woman's rights."

Scarcely less attractive is the picture drawn by Dr. Barth of Georg von Siemens, for thirty years director of the Deutsche Bank, next to the Reichsbank the largest banking institution of Germany, to which he devoted his vast knowledge of finance and a "proud integrity which would have considered itself degraded had it conformed merely to petty, conventional standards." Siemens had long been designated by the press as the future Prussian Minister of Finance, but he declined to be used as a mere "show-piece at a bureaucratic-agrarian-protectionist banquet." To Georg von Bunsen, finally, who for many years most unselfishly and modestly labored, in the Prussian Lower House as well as in the Reichstag, in the promotion of every good cause, Dr. Barth applies the words of Lord Rosebery, when speaking, in his 'Life of Pitt,' of a politician who had done little that was "positive," was always in the Opposition, and yet had permanently influenced English political life: "He was the embodiment of every quality lovable in man."

Such are the traits of some leading German parliamentarians of a very recent epoch whom Dr. Barth justly holds up to public admiration. Perhaps some day he may add to the list men of no less

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

force and attractiveness, like Lasker, Forckenbeck, and Schulze-Delitzsch. They all represent types of the idealist in politics, in which Germany has been particularly rich, and of which no country can have too many. Is it idle to hope that ours may yet live down the reproach of Tocqueville—namely, that "the ablest men in the United States are rarely placed at the head of affairs"?

JAPAN: A PARADOX IN EDUCATION.

A certain condescension with which military critics have been congratulating Japan upon her successful application of our teachings, is changing to an uncomfortable sense that we Occidentals are every day learning hard lessons from Japan. The demonstration of the efficacy of unarmored vessels, the successful operation of contact mines as a means of offence, add new chapters to naval theory, and we may not lightly flatter ourselves that these formidable inventions are merely the obvious application of our teachings. No; this remarkable mastery of the machinery framed by the Western mind denotes not simply that the Japanese have caught up with us and surpassed us in a single generation of conscious imitation; it means rather that in feudal Japan there were qualities of mind stable enough to bear the impact of new facts and accurate enough to master them. The successes of Japan to-day in scientific warfare are due to that immemorial discipline of hand, heart, and head which has made the Japanese mind.

To those who cherish conventional ideals of education it may be instructive to ask what that education was. And immediately we meet the paradox that the training which is every day producing practical results of the most sensational kind was the most impractical that may be conceived. The heart was trained by rigorous subjection to the most exacting of social codes, the hand by devotion to minute and exquisite workmanship, the head by poetry, romance, and speculative philosophy. Were a British schoolmaster asked to construct a scheme which should totally unfit his students for practical affairs, it would not differ greatly from the Japanese plan. Among the upper classes the earliest training is in calligraphy, and the control of the ideographic script makes every educated Japanese an artist in the handling of the brush. The artisan class gets a similar schooling in trades which are all conducted with the patience of the ivory carver or the designer in lacquer. Against this perfectly trained hand the West sets a hand numbed and almost superseded, as an instrument of precision, by the machine. For that check upon lawless emotionalism which a fixed social etiquette provides, the West offers individualism—that is, the caprice of the unschooled man.

But the two disciplines of fine craftsmanship and fine manners are, after all, secondary, else a legion of watchmakers and dancing masters might conquer the world. What has really made the Japanese mind the superb instrument it is daily proving itself to be is the habit of abstract meditation—of separating the operations of the intellect from those of the emotions. For some two thousand years the best minds of Japan have had the habit of hard and consecutive thinking along metaphysical lines. The generalizations which fix the individual's relation to society have been no more carefully pondered than the relations which exist between the individual and the cosmic order. It is common to condemn this Stagyrite attitude. The West to-day lets the sleeping dogs of philosophy lie, and turns to science and engineering. From the China Seas comes the startling message that your best engineer comes from generations of mystics, that, by a strange perversion, the soul of Siddartha is controlling with a precision before unknown the weapons forged by Thornycroft and Krupp.

If there is anything to learn from this paradox, it is the value of mind stuff in all its phases, the folly of off-hand opinions on national superiority, the fallacy that infects the so-called practical education of to-day. It is wholesome and fortifying to recall that all hard-thinking is potentially practical. Larger tolerance comes from the thought that intellect is not necessarily wasted because it does not emerge through the conduits of our particular national or racial activities. Some of the best thinking of the world was done by the schoolmen. St. Thomas Aquinas, perhaps, might have marshalled armies with the precision displayed in the "Summa"; it would have been no more surprising than the patient planning and actual execution of the present naval campaign by the offspring of the Samurai, with their code of honor more tortuous than any theology. No hasty generalization as to the inferiority of yellow races can obscure the fact that, measured only by skill in handling the latest machinery of civilization, the Japanese appear as the superior, the Russians as the inferior, race.

Broadly considered, the significance of great tacticians bred on calligraphy and metaphysics seems to be that the intellect finds its account in a great variety of educations, and prevails even over the worst. And, more particularly, the ease with which scientists, engineers, naval and military experts have been produced in Japan proves that often the most abstract training is the best preparation for practical efficiency. The cherry-stone carvers have been preparing to hold the lever and the trigger; the pundits have found the plotting of a campaign upon Port Arthur already accomplished in their ancestors' charting of the cosmos and the soul of man. The Japanese have not been taught to despise anything as too small or too great. No illusion of racial superiority has fostered a faith that they can blunder luckily through all emergencies. No superstitious respect for machinery has betrayed them into scorning the finest of all instruments—the mind itself. Their success is a warning to them not too readily to give up the educational standard under which they are conquering, and a reminder to us not to substitute workshops and sham practicalities for the old liberal training that makes the mind hardy enough to answer all challenges, and steady enough to meet the most exigent practical demand.

A LEWIS AND CLARK ATLAS.

Lewis and Clark, on their expedition, were both legally captains, though Lewis was the senior. But while Lewis was the *military* head, Clark was the engineer. On land he was foremost in the van as pathfinder, and so trail-tracer and then mapmaker. The maps in all editions downward from the *editio princeps* of 1814 have merely copied his original, with some mathematical additions which he had welcomed from Hassler, professor in West Point. Tested in many ways for a century, Clark's map, one foot by two, has been proved surprisingly correct, both in grand features and even in details. How it was possible for him to avoid serious error is a natural question. The answer is, that such an achievement must have been beyond possibility but for his daily field-work kept on though (as he writes) "the ink was freezing in his pen." It was for him day by day to draw all forthrights and meanders, with courses, distances, sometimes latitudes, and always the face of the country, with corrections of first impressions.

These cartographics by the way—and where there was as yet no way—mysteriously vanished. It is not likely that they came into Hassler's hands or those of Biddle, the earliest of literary editors. They eluded the research of Coues as well as of others before and after him, and were set down as extant no longer; yet, held by their author with reason as the immediate jewel of his soul, they were treasured by him in his St. Louis home until his death, in 1838. Some years thereafter they were carried by some of his heirs to New York, and only last October came to the knowledge of any one who knew how to make the most of the line of light which Clark's topographics first made to shine from our great river to the Western continental verge. These drawings were detected and unearthed after a year-long hunt and baffled endeavors by Mr. R. G. Thwaites, who has already brought out more volumes concerning Western history than any other man, and who will include this unique windfall in an atlas to the Lewis and Clark which he is now doing his best to make his *opus magnum*.

The Bierstadt process will here have free course, and be glorified as never before. Its facsimiles are veritable doublets or replicas in shading as well as in form—not a *blot* erased, not a line obscured. In read-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ing an autograph letter we see, or unawares feel, a thrill and significance which we cannot get from any typewritten copy. The former has something of its own—something of its author himself—an aroma, or we know not what, which is lacking in the latter, and must be, so long as men retain individuality. Time and accident have dealt gently with Clark's drawings, yet their original limitations, peculiarities, and imperfections will still be on the head of his handiwork. But with all their faults—and thanks to their faults—the appreciative gazer on them will love them all the more. They are Clark's own.

Our idea will be clear from a glance at the subject-matter of any single map. There is one on the midway crucial portage from boat to boat. The order to go to the end of the Missouri had been obeyed; an oarsman in a cañon, with one foot on each of the rocks which hemmed in and crowded his canoe, had thanked God for living to bestride the continental river, and within a mile of the ultimate source a rivulet was seen to be flowing westward. Yet it was six weeks at least before the adventurers could embark on any affluent of the Columbia. The water was too shallow, too swift and rocky in gorges, too far from boatable timber. The charting of this continental divide fills half a dozen pages of Clark's foolscap, which are pasted zigzag, conformably to the sinuosities of the journey. Some legends are: "Camp at first creek," followed by dates of a score of others, each in place, and with each some suggestive word. "September 13, Hot spring, nearly boiling," is charted, and not far from it we read of another, "Cooks meat in twenty-five minutes"—but this latter entry was made a year after on the homeward march. Outward bound they here lacked meat. We read "Berry Creek" where they had no other food; "Hungry Creek" where they had nothing; "Kill colt," where they became hippophagous, though they could ill spare the weakest of their baggage-bearers. Mountains are sometimes marked "Pines," "Ragged rocks," but always "Snow." "September 15" (after fifteen days of portage pilgrimage): "Top of mountain—snow bank three feet high." The lines are few, but we read much between them: no fish in waters, no game tracked by argus-eyed hunters in brush jungles. The rats instinctively had quit them. The ultimate record is: 'Travellers' Rest," "Stopped to build boats. September 25-October 10."

At the mouth of the Columbia, Clark having reached a narrow neck of land which would serve for winter quarters, he says: "I marked my name on a large pine tree immediately on the isthmus"; and when homeward bound he marked it again on a natural obelisk near the spot where he found the Yellowstone first navigable. But he had unconsciously written a better sign manual. However pine, and rock, and paper in safety-vaults perish, the marks made by Clark's pen, mirrored and multiplied by photographic aid, will endure.

This cartography cannot be cheap, for it must be voluminous; Clark's fieldwork filling hundreds of sheets. Such an *édition de luxe* will find its niche in many a Carnegie library and others of similar aims, both public and private. It will be flavored with local interest not only at every town in the 3,096 miles which Clark traced up the Missouri, but in all mountains and prairies which he was first to pen. Such volumes ingrain new countries with the historic sense so strong in classic lands, and with nationality or patriotic inspirations.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY MEETING.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1904.

The National Academy of Sciences has just concluded an unusually full and lively session here, beginning Tuesday, April 19. The focus of scientific interest, which for so many years burnt in the question of the origin of species, is now decidedly shifted to that of the constitution of matter, and to the partly logical discussions of the fundamental principles of physics. The papers of Tuesday belonged mostly to this field, where nothing is more interesting than the marvels connected with radium, polonium, actinium, uranium, and thorium, on the one hand, and those connected with helium, neon, argon, and xenon, on the other. Concerning the former series, Professor Barker gave some new information, in a paper whose special object seemed to be to introduce the excellent term "autoluminescence." What is called "phosphorescence" (not a very scientific term, according to our present conceptions) is mostly either an accompaniment of chemical change or a prolonged fluorescence; and the term "fluorescence," originally applied to cases in which light is absorbed while in place of it light of another wave-length, mostly blue, is emitted, is now sometimes extended to cases in which the light emitted has the same color as that absorbed. But the term "luminescence" has come in to denote the general property of emitting light with hardly any heat and without apparent chemical change. In 1896, Becquerel discovered that salts of uranium have a property which was afterwards found to consist in their separating the molecules of nitrogen of the air into their ions, or electrified atoms; and this property is called radio-activity. In 1898 the salts of thorium were found to possess the same property. Mme. Curie ascertained, upon investigation, that different salts of uranium possess this property (which can be accurately measured by its electrical effects) in strict proportion to the amount of uranium they contain. Yet she found that pitchblende, the ore of uranium, is much more radio-active than pure uranium itself. It must, therefore, contain some other radio-active substance; and by chemical analysis she partially separated from it in 1898 a new element more radio-active than uranium, which she called polonium. A little later she found in the same mineral another new element, vastly more radio-active, which she called radium; and an assistant of hers has found in the same mineral still another radio-active element, which he calls actinium. These five radio-active elements stand in Mendeléeff's table of the elements at the foot of as many columns.

In March, 1899, Mme. Curie announced that, in addition to its radio-activity, or power of ionizing the air, radium possesses a different property, that of shining eternally without any excitation; and it is this property of luminescence without excitation to which Professor Barker proposes to give the name of autoluminescence. There is no proportionality between radio-activity and autoluminescence. The former depends entirely upon the amount of the radio-active element that is present; but "autoluminescence" is one of those physical properties which seem to require the presence of a small amount of some second substance. Professor Barker, for example, showed one specimen of a salt of radium whose radio-activity is 240 times that of uranium; and it shone so brightly as to be visible all over the darkened, but not quite dark, hall. Yet another specimen of the same salt, so pure that its radio-activity is eighteen hundred thousand times that of uranium, will show no light in absolute darkness.

No other substance than radium was known to be autoluminescent until November last, when Becquerel announced that uranium, also, was slightly possessed of this property. A tube of radium in which careful examination by the spectroscope had discovered nothing else but air, was found, after some months, to contain a quantity of helium; and substances emitting helium have been repeatedly found to be radio-active. Thus, the waters of the Bath springs, which, after suffering the derision of generations, have come again into esteem, were first found to contain helium, and then to be radio-active. There is every reason to guess that any radio-active substance would have an effect upon the health; as in some instances is well known to be the case. Water both from an artesian well and from a lake has been found to be radio-active, and some men of authority believe that all bodies are more or less radio-active, and that the new gases of which helium heads the list are products of radio-activity. Professor Barker exhibited the first photographs printed from their negatives by the light of ionized nitrogen, and very perfect landscapes they were. He also showed a photograph of M. and Mme. Curie and their daughter Adèle, taken by the direct light of radium. It was a little fogged, proving the intensity of the effect to be too great for practical photography.

Dr. Barker's paper was followed by an account, by Dr. E. L. Nichols, of a research by him and Dr. Ernest Merritt into fluorescence spectra. The spectrum in all cases presented a single maximum of light, shading off equally upon its two sides, so as to remind Professor Webster of the spectrum of an incandescent black body, and to suggest an inquiry into the effect of temperature upon the position of the maximum. Three papers presented by Prof. John Trowbridge gave excessively condensed accounts of as many extensive researches made in his laboratory upon the spectra of gases; one by himself that has occupied seven years, one by Dr. Theodore Lyman (son of the biologist) that has occupied five years, and the third, of great merit and difficulty, by the young Californian physicist, Dr. H. W. Morse. It is very much to be regretted that only nine or ten hours are devoted at the Academy meetings to the reading of papers, so that only fifteen or twenty minutes, or half an hour at most, can be devoted to single reports of the most elaborate investigations; and numbers have to be gabbled off at a faster rate than the mind can follow them, although without the numbers no real understanding of physical and physiological researches can be had. Professor Trowbridge has employed a storage battery of

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

twenty thousand cells, giving a spark of any length up to seven feet. His work was doubtless undertaken in the hope that facts would be brought out that might shed a light upon the constitution of matter, since the complexity of the spectrum of a gas (making due allowance for series of connected lines) cannot well be greater than that of the molecule that produces it. He finds that an electric current always acts to raise the vacuum, and thus tends to extinguish, and will ultimately extinguish, the light it produces. The hydrogen lines have a special tendency to disappear, and several phenomena go to show that hydrogen itself is an insulator, and that its apparent conductivity must be due to humidity. Professor Trowbridge declared himself to be quite assured by his own experiments, as well as by others, that the presence or absence of a line in the spectrum affords no indication whatever of a specially high temperature—a result very unfavorable to Lockyer's theory of "inorganic evolution," at least in its details. Dr. Lyman has been working upon the extreme ultra-violet part of the spectra of hydrogen and other gases, to which one millimetre's thickness of atmospheric air is absolutely opaque. Hitherto, one experimenter alone has ever succeeded in photographing these lines (the only way of observing light to which the eye is entirely impervious, even if the retina be sensitive to it). But Dr. Lyman has accurately measured the wave-lengths of the extremest lines which seem to exist, to 1,050 Ångström units—a feat that had been deemed impossible. Dr. Morse, with a most ingenious instrument, has photographed spectra of a Wehnelt interrupter. As an incidental result, he obtained in one photograph a flame-spectrum, an arc-spectrum, and a spark-spectrum; so that it would appear that these three kinds of spectrum may be produced by gas of the same temperature.

The only other papers of Tuesday were two, of characteristic ingenuity, by Professor Woodward, in one of which he proposed a peculiar form of pendulum for the absolute measurement of gravity, while the other gave a calculation from which it appeared that the effect of doubling the pressure of the atmosphere would be to diminish the radius of the earth by about 2 metres.

On Wednesday, the Academy received the sensation of the session in a report by Professor Chittenden of Yale on the results of his experiments upon the effects of reducing the amount of food, especially proteids, or nitrogenous food, to less than half what men ordinarily take. He began by rehearsing all the various dietary standards now ordinarily adopted, of which the best known is that of Voigt, who prescribes 118 grammes of proteids daily. Some go somewhat below this figure, others rise far above it. A Swedish standard calls for 189 grammes of proteids in daily food having a heat of combustion of 4,728 large calories. Atwater's American rule is 125 grammes of proteids with 2,500 calories for a man performing severe labor. But Mr. Fletcher has subsisted for many years upon half the proteids of Voigt's standard, with half the fuel value, and has remained all the time in most admirable condition. Now it seemed to Professor Chittenden that the various dietary standards merely show what men are in the habit of eating, and do not at all prove that they might not enjoy greater vigor if they ate less. In order to test the question, he experimented for six months upon twenty-seven men, of whom six were professors and instructors in Yale, thirteen were soldiers under military discipline, and eight were athletic students of Yale. Nothing was absolutely prescribed; there was no weighing out of the food except for the soldiers; but the men were desired in the course of a fortnight gradually to reduce the amount eaten, especially in the morning, so as to bring it down to about half of what it had been. It was, as Professor Chittenden expressed it, not prohibition, but temperance.

He began with himself in November, 1902, when he was a small man eating about Voigt's standard. In a few weeks, he reduced the amount by one-half; and after nine months his body weight had begun to be stationary. He then found that during six months his kidneys carried away 5.82 grammes of nitrogen a day, in place of the 16 grammes that they would have excreted under Voigt's standard. (It will be understood that the nitrogen so carried away is precisely the nitrogen that has been absorbed, the metabolic nitrogen, and is therefore the most important fact.) His health and efficiency seemed to be improved. Similar results were detailed for the other men of the first group. The thirteen soldiers were at first casting off on the average daily 16 grammes of metabolic nitrogen. After reducing their food in the course of a month, during the next five months the amount of 16 grammes was reduced to an average of 7.80 grammes. At the end of that time they had greatly gained in strength and courage, without any complaints of insufficient food. There was no change in their reaction-time nor in the blood, unless there had been a slight increase in the number of red corpuscles. The fullest possible data for each man were given in detail in the report. All the men of the third group were enthusiastic as to the good effect of the reduced ration.

Professor Chittenden entitled his paper "a preliminary report," and confined himself strictly to the facts observed and to the scientific conclusions from them, without indulging in any opinions as to what might be the ultimate consequences of the meagre diet. But the facts spoke for themselves, and undoubtedly produced a great effect upon the minds of all his non-medical auditors. Dr. Bowditch thought that they showed that the *optimum* of diet was nearer the minimum of nitrogen equilibrium than the maximum. He thought the digestive organs might under such a diet undergo a partial atrophy, and he would like to know whether the temperature of the skin would not be lowered, since otherwise it was difficult to understand how the heat of the body could be maintained when the fuel value of the food was so much reduced. Two other medical members of the Academy indulged their professional propensity to enunciate opinions in the customary highly impressive medical tone, one of them drawing a lesson altogether destructive of Professor Chittenden's facts from the feebleness of the Hindus, who subsist upon rice, while the other pronounced an equally magisterial dissent, grounded somehow upon the extraordinary strength, activity, and endurance of the Japanese, who subsist upon rice. There were other comments which showed mainly how surprising Dr. Chittenden's facts appeared to be to many members.

A paper by Dr. Horatio C. Wood, jr., read by his father, related to the drug Canadian hemp (*Apocinum cannabinum*), whose effects resemble those of digitalis. Professor Osborn, in the name of Dr. W. D. Matthew, gave an interesting account of the arduous studies that had been found requisite in order properly to set up the skeleton of a great sauropodous dinosaur, a reptile quadruped sixty-five feet long.

The papers of Thursday were of various sorts. The most remarkable was a discussion by Gen. Abbot of the disposition of rainfall in the basin of the Chagres River, with a view to estimating the force of the objections that have been raised to the plan of establishing artificial lakes in connection with the Panama Canal. For this purpose it becomes necessary to ascertain how much water percolates through the ground. By remarkably ingenious and solid reasoning, based upon the average monthly rainfall, evaporation, and discharge of the streams, with other data, the monthly state of the ground water was deduced, and it was shown that no danger is to be apprehended from the projected lakes. Professor Osborn gave some account of the recent palæontological discoveries of the American Museum of Natural History's exploring parties, which amount to a complete palæontological survey of the West. From this has resulted the overthrow of Clarence King's theory of a vast lake having formerly existed in that region, in which the animals whose remains are found perished. Moreover, it appears that, throughout the tertiary period, Europe, Asia, and North America formed a single zoölogical region. Professor Osborn argued not only that North and South America were connected by a bridge in the pleistocene, but that there was strong evidence of an earlier bridge during the cretaceous period. (Professor Agassiz, however, thought the evidence of this quite insufficient.) A fully developed armadillo had been found in Wyoming, and the edentates seemed to be as old in North as in South America. An animal resembling a crocodile had been exhumed in Montana. Three, and possibly four, collateral lines of horses had been clearly made out in the miocene, with very perfect specimens. Another paper by Professor Osborn related to the classification of reptiles. He argued that there were two grand divisions of these animals, which had been separated since the Permian age. One of these was characterized by having only one skull-arch, while the other had two. From the latter are descended all our present reptiles and also the birds. From the former, which was much more conservative in its evolution, were, nevertheless, descended the mammals and man, as well as the tortoises. This paper provoked no little discussion, but the value of the work was acknowledged on all hands.

Prof. A. T. Zahm, introduced by Mr. Alexander Graham Bell, gave an account of experiments for determining the law of the friction of the air at speeds below 40 feet per second. The experiments were well conducted, and led to a very valuable and simple formula, with which they accord remark-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ably well. Mr. Graham Bell gave an interesting account of his breed of multinippled sheep on his estate of Beinn Bhreagh. Mr. C. S. Peirce read a paper on the simplest possible branch of mathematics. A paper by Professor Newcomb on the application of new statistical methods to the question of the causes influencing sex, was announced, but was not read. On the whole, the session illustrated the progress of science in this country, for more than half a dozen of the papers were memoirs of high importance; which would hardly have happened ten years ago.

Correspondence.

OUTLINE OF PINCKNEY'S PLAN FOR A CONSTITUTION.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The readers of the *Nation* need not be told that historical scholars have long been interested in the work of Charles Pinckney in the Federal Convention of 1787. It is well known that the plan for a new Constitution attributed to him in the Journal of the Convention and also in Madison's 'Debates in the Federal Convention,' as commonly published, is not the plan which he really presented. Some years ago Mr. Worthington C. Ford called attention to this fact, and printed in the *Nation* (Vol. LX., pp. 398, 399) the letter which Pinckney sent in company with his so-called plan to John Quincy Adams in 1818. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Paul Leicester Ford published in this paper (Vol. LX., p. 459) an interesting comparison between the plan in the Journal and a pamphlet which was privately printed by Pinckney soon after the Convention adjourned. This pamphlet, styled by Pinckney 'Observations on the Plan of Government Submitted to the Federal Convention on the 28th of May, 1787,' purported to contain the speeches which he had made in the Convention at different times concerning his plan, which, it may be observed, was introduced May 29 (and not May 28, as he says). It was not difficult for Mr. Ford to show that, judging by the pamphlet, the plan in the Journal was not Pinckney's plan.

Quite recently, Professor Jameson, in a paper which received, as it deserved, a long and commendatory notice in the *Nation* (Vol. LXXVIII., p. 45), approached the Pinckney problem from a different point of view. After expressing his belief that Pinckney in all probability did not make in the Convention the speech which he published in the pamphlet, Professor Jameson endeavored to show what measures Pinckney favored, especially in the first half of the Convention's work, and he succeeded in presenting a number of distinct ideas which were advocated by Pinckney not in harmony with the pseudo-plan of the Journal. He also demonstrated that the so-called Pinckney plan was practically the report of the committee of detail "minus some of its lesser features, and plus some of his real plan." Among certain papers copied from among the Wilson papers in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, he found also a sheet containing what evidently were extracts from the Pinckney plan, or, at least, propositions for which Pinckney was responsible. It ought to be said that Mr. Jameson did not have the opportunity of examining the original Wilson manuscripts.

In a recent examination of these, for the purpose of discovering their general scope and character, I found a plan of a constitution which had escaped the notice of investigators. A short inspection disclosed the fact that it could be nothing else than an outline of Pinckney's plan. It is given below. Space does not permit my furnishing the final and conclusive proof that this outline is what I have here stated. Those familiar with Pinckney's work in the Convention, and especially those familiar with Professor Jameson's 'Studies in the History of the Federal Convention of 1787,' will not long doubt the character of the paper. It is written in James Wilson's hand, and it either was taken down as Pinckney or the clerk read the propositions, or was a condensation prepared by Wilson himself from the plan on the clerk's desk.

Its value for students of our Constitutional history is greater than at first appears. It does something to rehabilitate Pinckney and establish his reputation for effective statesmanship. It seems to me to prove conclusively that Pinckney either made the speech printed in the 'Observations,' or, more probably perhaps, before going to Philadelphia, prepared the speech or large portions of it as a description of his plan; moreover, the speech and the outline as here given are mutually supporting, and, when taken together, enable us to speak with assurance as to what Pinckney proposed. We are now enabled to trace with considerable confidence the course of his propositions and to see which of his suggestions were finally embodied in the Constitution.

Lastly, and probably more important than all else, we are enabled to see the source of Pinckney's ideas, for there seems little doubt that, as far as powers to be delegated to Congress were concerned, he was much influenced by a report made in the Continental Congress in August, 1786. It may be that large portions of this report were embodied verbatim in the plan. Certainly some of the words of the report appear in the outline as here given. Pinckney, then a young man of twenty-eight, had part, possibly a leading part, in the preparation of this report. He was a member of the grand committee appointed to consider the alteration of the Articles of Confederation, he was chairman of the sub-committee which drew up the report that was accepted as the report of the whole committee; and the introductory phrases, as appears by reference to the manuscript papers of the old Congress, were written in Pinckney's own hand. We may therefore see an interesting and illuminating example of the fact, too often lost sight of, that the sundry efforts to amend the Articles, the sombre experience of the weary members of the Confederate Congress, had a direct and immediate effect on their work when, as members of the Convention, they undertook the task of constituting a new government and of overcoming the evils of the time. That Pinckney, the youngest member of the Convention, should have presented a plan on the same day that Randolph proposed the resolutions of the Virginia delegates, causes less surprise when we appreciate the important part he had been playing in the Congress of the Confederation.

One or two additional words are needed by way of annotation. In the fourth resolution there is, in the Wilson outline of the plan, no blank space before "thousand." Pinckney surely meant to leave a blank to be filled. In the fifth resolution, "annually" should have been written "septennially." Pinckney advocated a septennial term. Wilson could easily have made these mistakes either when condensing the plan as orally presented, or when taking notes from the copy on the clerk's desk.

1. A Confederation between the free and independent States of N. H. &c is hereby solemnly made uniting them together under one general superintending Government for their common Benefit and for their Defense and Security against all Designs and Leagues that may be injurious to their Interests and against all Forc[e(?)] and Attacks offered to or made upon them or any of them

2. The Stile

3. Mutual Intercourse—Community of Privileges—Surrender of Criminals—Faith to proceedings &c.

4. Two Branches of the Legislature—Senate—House of Delegates—together the U. S. in Congress assembled

H. D. to consist of one member for every thousand Inhabitants 3-5 of Blacks included

Senate to be elected from four Districts—to serve by Rotation of four Years—to be elected by the H. D. either from among themselves or the People at large

5. The Senate and H. D. shall by joint Ballot annually chuse the Presᵗ. U. S. from among themselves or the People at large.—In the Presidtᵗ. the executive Authority of the U. S. shall be vested.—His powers and Duties—He shall have a Right to advise with the Heads of the different Departments in his Council

6 Council of Revision, consisting of the Presidᵗ. S. for for. Affairs, S. of War, Heads of the Departments of Treasury and Admiralty or any two of them togʰ wᵗ the Presidᵗ.

7 The Members of S. & H. D. shall each have one Vote, and shall be paid out of the common Treasury.

8 The Time of the Election of the Members of the H. D. and of the meeting of the U. S. in C. assembled.

9 No State to make Treaties—lay interfering Duties—keep a naval or land Force Militia excepted to be disciplined &c according to the Regulations of the U. S.

10 Each State retains its Rights not expressly delegated—But no Bill of the Legislature of any State shall become a law till it shall have been laid before S. & H. D. in C. assembled and received their approbation.

11 The exclusive Power of S. & H. D. in C. assembled

12 The S. & H. D. in C. ass. shall have exclusive power of regulating trade and levying impost—Each state may lay Embargoes in times scarcity

13 ———— of establishing Post Offices

14 S. & H. D. in C. ass. shall be the last Resort on Appeal in Disputes between two or more States; which Authority shall be exercised in the following Manner &c

15 S. & H. D. in C. ass. shall institute offices and appoint officers for the Departments of for. Affairs, War, Treasury and Admiralty—

They shall have the exclusive Power of declaring what shall be Treason and Misp. of Treason agᵗ. U. S.—and of instituting a federal judicial Court, to which an appeal shall be allowed from the judicial Courts of the several States in all Causes wherein Questions shall arise on the Construction of Treaties made by U. S.—or on the Law of Nations—or on the Regulations of U. S. concerning Trade and Revenue or wherein U. S. shall be a Party—The Court shall consist of Judges to be appointed during good Behaviour—S. & H. D. in C. ass. shall have the exclusive Right of instituting

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in each State a Court of Admiralty, and appointing the Judges &c of the same for all maritime Causes which may arise therein respectively

16. S. & H. D. in C. ass. shall have the exclusive Right of coining Money—regulating its alloy and Value—fixing the Standard of Weights and Measures throughout U. S.

17. Points in which the Assent of more than a bare Majority shall be necessary.

18 Impeachments shall be by the H. D. before the Senate and the Judges of the federal judicial Court.

19. S. & H. D. in C. ass. shall regulate the Militia thro[?] the U. S.

20. Means of enforcing and compelling the Payment of the Quota of each State.

21. Manner and Condition of admitting new States.

22. Power of dividing annexing and consolidating States on the Consent and Petition of such States.

23. The assent of the Legislature of States shall be sufficient to invest future additional Powers in U. S. in C. ass. and shall bind the whole confederacy.

24 The articles of Confederation shall be inviolably observed and the Union shall be perpetual; unless ordered as before directed:

25. The said States of N. H. &c guarrantee mutually each other and their Rights against all other Powers and against all Rebellion &c.

Through the courtesy of the librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania I am permitted to print the above outline.

ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON,
April 19, 1904.

INTEREST IN DRAMAS AND LENGTHENED POETRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In the last received number of the *Nation* was a suggestive note covering the supposed decline in general interest in dramas and longer poems. It is a question whether the steady sale of Shakspere, Milton, and the 'Faery Queen' is in proportion to the increasing number of readers—whether they at all hold the same proportionate place in the minds of readers as formerly. Nor is purchase always proof of reading or digestion. Bookbuyers are supposed to owe it to themselves to have certain volumes on their shelves. There are reasons on the surface why idealizing writers find it more difficult to interest us than formerly. History, the universe, we ourselves, are measured and probed as never before. Boyle O'Reilly's "Wonderful Country Far Away" is a charming though unavailing plea against such influences. Now, knowing the real conditions of life in the Highlands and in the Isles of Greece when Scott and Byron wrote, how can we be carried away by their poems as were the readers of their day? Biblical criticism has lessened the verisimilitude and damaged the prestige of such works as 'Paradise Lost' and 'Pilgrim's Progress.'

However little, if at all, nations in their collective action have bettered, a more humanitarian spirit is abroad. We see more real beauty and romance in "The Angelus" or "The Workers" than in the pictured nymphs and beauties of former days. Dramatic and poetic pieces can but weakly appeal to those who have realized the heroism that has been enacted in our own time. In the daily impact of telegraphic news from all quarters of the globe, how can the world to the same degree as formerly lose itself in fancy? Think alone of the real tragedy of the late war in South Africa, this raid upon Tibet, or, more striking than either, the race contest in the United States! The novel, dealing with the real facts of life and life's tragedy, is our best solace.

Yours very truly, ALFRED WEBB.

DUBLIN, April 13, 1904.

THE BOOMING OF HISTORIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: A few weeks ago the readers of the *Nation* were enlightened by some correspondence concerning a certain 'History of North America.' Such facts as were brought out are particularly valuable to librarians, and I should like to ask if any of your readers can throw light upon 'The Historians' History of the World.' Why is a certain good weekly magazine booming it? Is it another case of the editor not being responsible for the advertising department? Has the day gone by when a history can sell on its merits? I wish every library would absolutely decline to buy books exploited in this way; but that, of course, is impossible.—Truly yours, LOUIS N. WILSON.

CLARK UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, WORCESTER, MASS.,
April 21, 1904.

THE BULFINCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your excellent editorial on "Tinkering the Capitol," in the issue of April 7, the name of Thomas Bulfinch, the writer, is very naturally substituted, by a slip of the pen, for that of his father, the architect. Charles Bulfinch, who designed the Boston State House and many other buildings in New England, was architect of the Capitol at Washington from 1818 to 1830, and brought the work to completion after Latrobe's beginning and its partial destruction by the British.

Thomas, one of the sons of the architect, wrote the well-known 'Age of Fable,' and other works for young people, and his name is probably more familiar, outside of New England, than his father's.—Respectfully,

ELLEN SUSAN BULFINCH.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., April 19, 1904.

Notes.

A rather strained, not to say sensational, title has been sought for a new set of lives of American notables, "American Crisis Series of Biographies," to be published by George W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia, under the editorial direction of Dr. Ellis P. Oberholtzer, who will lead off with Lincoln. Brooks Adams will write the life of his grandfather, John Quincy Adams; Booker Washington that of Frederick Douglass; Professor Van Tyne that of Webster; Gaillard Hunt that of Calhoun; Lindsay Swift that of Garrison; Professor DuBois that of John Brown; Prof. W. E. Dodd that of Jefferson Davis, etc.

A second series of reprints of rare but also historically significant economic tracts, issuing from the Johns Hopkins Press, is projected, similar to that edited by Prof. J. H. Hollander, and again equipped with his introductions and annotations. The four now announced are all of the latter third of the seventeenth century; the first four were all of the nineteenth. The net price will be one dollar, and subscriptions are invited.

'Famous Battles of the 19th Century,' edited by Charles Welsh, is announced by A. Wessels Co.

'The Better New York,' by Josiah Strong, is to be published by the Baker & Taylor Co.

A. S. Barnes & Co. have nearly ready 'The Journey of Coronado,' by George Parker Winship (in their "Trail-Makers' Series").

Apropos of the recent notable engraving by G. Kruell after Ramsay's portrait of J. J. Rousseau, and of the Rousseau Archive and Society establishing in Geneva, M. J. Grand-Carteret is preparing for the Society a new Iconography of Rousseau (that of 1878 by M. Bachelin being a very imperfect though praiseworthy essay, based on the exhibition commemorating the centenary of Rousseau's death, in Paris).

Charles S. Newhall's 'Trees' and 'Shrubs of Northeastern America' have been combined in a single volume by Messrs. Putnam, of which the text and the plentiful drawings by the author are well calculated to assist those who seek to familiarize themselves with the forms and names of growing things. The "thirteenth impression" stamped upon the 'Trees' emboldens us to say that, in the fourteen years of public favor, errors pointed out by critics from the start merited attention and correction. Mr. Newhall still publishes that Hickory is "from a Greek word meaning round," but already he could have learned from the Oxford Dictionary that the name first appears as "perhickery" in Virginia in the middle of the 17th century. It was in this same century, too, that Europe first became acquainted with our Tulip-tree, yet we still read (p. 100) that this tree "was very highly esteemed by the ancients."

A new imprint has been made of G. Waldo Browne's 'Japan, the Place and the People' (Boston: Dana Estes & Co.), a work chiefly valuable for its 300 attractive half-tone picture and colored plates. These serve rather to throw in the shade the text, which is still agreeable reading. The author would have done himself more credit if he had been a little more generous to writers who preceded him by two-score years or more, who did the original research and supplied the substance of the information here so pleasantly reproduced. There are, however, some fresh impressions, and one or two new versions of famous old stories. The Japanese Minister at Washington furnishes a spirited introduction, which helps to show how nimbly the canny islanders in our century can reread their history in the light of Occidental phrase. He proceeds on the idea that things in Japan, as they are to-day, were substantially the same even in the millennium or more before the Japanese had any writing, or what the modern world would call civilization.

The second volume of the "Narratives of Captivities" undertaken by Burrows Bros. Co., Cleveland, reproduces the 'Captivity and Sufferings of Benjamin Gilbert and his Family,' carried off by the Indians, from their farm near Bethlehem, Pa., in the spring of 1780, and not too inhumanly treated, perhaps protected by their Quakerism. The editing has been entrusted to the competent hand of Frank H. Severance, who traces the Gilbert pedigree and adds a bibliography. The original Gilbert home-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

stead (now included in Philadelphia) is still occupied by descendants, and a picture of it is here given.

A fair sample of the poet Cowley, on both his sides, is afforded in the latest addition to Methuen & Co.'s "Little Library," 'Several Discourses by way of Essays and Verse and Prose,' with a portrait. Mr. H. C. Minchen's introduction summarizes well enough Cowley's life, but will hardly compare with Leslie Stephen's sketch in the Dictionary of National Biography. Another volume in the same series is the 'Poems of Henry Vaughan,' edited by Edward Hutton. It is an all but complete collection, lacking the translations and a few fragments.

The relation between the decline in poetic production and in the quotation of poetry has yet to be worked out. Certain it is that one would be hard put to it to make a sequel to the ninth edition of Bartlett's 'Familiar Quotations' based on the verse uttered or passing current since 1891. Kipling, we suspect, would contribute most (for Mr. Bartlett had caught FitzGerald's Omar in his latest noose), and he is liberally drawn upon in Helena Swan's 'Dictionary of Contemporary Quotations' (London: Sonnenschein; New York: Dutton). The compiler frankly speaks of her collection as "breaking new ground" and "suggesting passages suitable for quotation," in her opinion. In other words, she has made an anthology, and has not been niggardly, as the volume consists of 600-odd pages, including the authors' index. She has made 1850 a dividing line, but with exceptions in favor of Tennyson, the Brownings, Bryant, Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, and Whitman. Tennyson overshadows everybody. The first three Americans are about evenly matched in the number of selections; but Longfellow is entered as "William W." Dr. Holmes is absent. The only other names from this hemisphere are Aldrich, Will Carleton, Eugene Field, Bret Harte, Hay, Leland, Louise Chandler Moulton, and Buchanan Read. No Gilder, no Whitcomb Riley, no Woodberry. Mr. Stedman's American Anthology can hardly have been availed of. Thomas Hardy, Stephen Phillips, Watts-Dunton, William Watson, Alfred Austin, W. E. Henley, R. Le Gallienne, Alice Meynell, Lord de Tabley, are some of the British contingent which helps to make this collection welcome for reference or for enjoyment.

Armed with nothing more effective than first-class teaching certificates and a pleasant address, Lina Boegli, Swiss schoolma'am at Cracow, decided that she would travel round the world, taking ten years for the purpose and earning her living by her profession. This in 1892. In 1902, on the twelfth of July, she stepped out of the train at Cracow, it being the exact anniversary of her departure ten years before. Meanwhile she had lived and taught in Australia, Honolulu, San Francisco, and Ogontz, Pennsylvania. She had no serious adventures. Her letters have been made into a volume, 'Forward' (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.). They are not remarkable for literary form, and, while pleasant reading for the friends to whom they were originally addressed, seem to have no particular reason for existing in print. There are two portraits of Miss Boegli, but, instead of being "before and after taking" her journey, they are both dated 1892. There is no index or even a table of contents. The only obvious moral of it all is that, in the present state of civilization, a lone female may go about the world as safely as she might go to market, provided she does not stray far from the ordinary routes of travel; and that, in Anglo-Saxon regions at least, everybody is, as a rule, disposed to be kind and helpful to her. This, after all, is not a small thing, and is worth recording.

'Fishing Holidays,' by Stephen Gwynn (Macmillan), is a self-confessed attempt merely to amuse, with no promise of instruction other than the reader may cull negatively from the conscientious record of stupid mistakes which the author himself has made. We like the book none the less for its fidelity to this description. Angling literature held up to strenuous standards would be as out of keeping as the over-strenuous angler himself. It is *aliquid remissius et dulcius* that one wants, such as Pliny's old friend Spurinna liked to have read to him in the hour of relaxation after his bath. We get from Mr. Gwynn's pages some refreshing whiffs off the lakes and hills of Erin, or, more narrowly, of Donegal, Kerry, and Connaught. He picks up many piquant incidents of Irish life and character by the way, and incorporates one first-rate Irish story of some length, 'St. Brigid's Flood,' which has already seen publication in *Blackwood's*. His aversion to worm-fishing is easily comprehensible in itself, but one is inclined to take it as a whim rather than a principle when he finds it side by side with a lurking curiosity to see a fish-hole dynamited just once. Whether the closing chapter is to be taken seriously or as a mere hoax, we confess our inability to determine. It is a tale of a leather fishing-bag, picked up by a collector in a Westminster shop, with the inscription carved upon the outside, "J. D. Anderson: From my Friend Izaak Walton. 1646." The alleged collector purchased it with no disposition to believe in the genuineness of the inscription, but a friend, upon examining closely the inside of the lid, which had been painted with a white enamel, now cracked with age, discovered the branded initials "I. W." Though the owner does not choose for the present to disclose his identity, we are assured that the relic is ultimately to be placed in some public collection.

'The Still Hunter,' by the veteran author and sportsman T. S. Van Dyke (Macmillan), is virtually a course of lectures on the art of hunting deer. It is to be hoped that similar books for other game will follow. Hunting the fleet deer on foot is no child's-play. Deer are so protectively colored that when at rest they are, to the untrained eye, practically invisible. When, however, the sportsman has sighted a patch of hide or a tine of an antler, his approach may well be indirect, preferably from above or under cover of a ridge. Patience, the author says, must be the still-hunter's cardinal virtue; hurry generally means flurry, and noiseless speed (an art in itself) is the only means to venison. When tracking, the hunter should not follow in the deer's footprints, but should bear off a few paces and read several rods of trail at a glance. Deer that have been jumped should not be followed. One must remember that the quarry at rest has a tremendous advantage over the pursuer in motion, and that when the conditions are reversed the animal loses the advantage. Realizing the value of repetition in teaching, Mr. Van Dyke forces the reader to follow again and again the processes of still hunting, until the entire routine becomes a habit of mind at least, if not of body. To put into successful execution all his directions at once without much actual practice, however, would be no less a feat than for the inexperienced photographer, relying on an exposure table, to make a good picture with a focussing plate camera on a tripod wabbling in the wind.

'Musk-Ox, Bison, Sheep, and Goat,' by Caspar Whitney, George Bird Grinnell, and Owen Wister (Macmillan), is the seventh volume of the "American Sportsman's Library" series. It is written for the hunter and the nature-lover, but is also truly scientific, though untechnical. Mr. Grinnell's account of the extermination of the bison, and Mr. Whitney's story of the killing of his first musk-ox, are excellent, amid much else that is good.

'Minute Marvels of Nature,' by John J. Ward (Crowell & Co.), is a collection of nearly two hundred microphotographs taken from both plant and animal subjects. The book has more interest for the microscopist than the biologist, because the text is a simple explanation of the photographs, and not a detailed biological exposition. Had the author used scientific names and technical language more freely, his work would have been more valuable to the student. It gives, however, much unpretentious instruction and entertainment for the general reader, and does credit to its author's skill and industry.

Some years ago attention was drawn here to the agitation conducted from Florence towards applying a Romanized alphabet to the colloquial language of Egypt. A new edition of these publications has now reached us—both the pamphlet in explanation and defence of the system, and a little Egyptian primer written in accordance with it for Egyptian speakers. But its authors seem hardly to realize how enormous would be the revolution they seek; the mere change of the direction of writing is appalling. That the Egyptian colloquial must and will assert itself as a literary organ is certain. It is moving in that direction already, or, rather, the literary language is moving towards it. But the change will come by slow development and not *per saltum*, however full of advantage for the Egyptian people a leap would be. It is unfortunate, too, that this system still kicks against the pricks by holding to its "j" for long "i" and by abjuring capitals. There is not a student of Arabic who would not be delighted if that language had some means of indicating its proper names.

Mention will suffice of the new edition, the sixth, of Maspero's 'Histoire Ancienne des Peuples de l'Orient.' The stout little volume now extends to 912 pages, but the greater part of that increase is due to 175 added illustrations. These are of the usual character, but the text itself has been brought thoroughly to date. The publisher is Hachette.

A List of Books on Arts possessed by the John Crerar Library in Chicago, October, 1903, has just been published in response to a request from the Industrial Art League of that city, in spite of acknowledged deficiencies in the collection. The arrangement is peculiar, but the classification and the index together will meet

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the searcher's needs. The List will be found a valuable tool in any library.

Our trade with the Turkish Empire, and how it can be increased, is a leading topic in the Consular Reports for April, having particular regard to Asia Minor and Syria. It is an interesting fact that in this latter country camels as freight carriers are still able to compete successfully with the railways. The consul at Beirut writes that, "during the harvest, some 4,000 to 6,000 camels, each with a burden of 500 pounds of grain [wheat, barley, and corn], daily pass between the interior and the sea via Nazareth." He also quotes from a Levantine journal some tenders for material for the Hedjaz (Pilgrim) Railway now being constructed by Turkish soldiers between Damascus and Mecca. About three million dollars have been raised for it "by popular subscription among Mohammedans in all parts of the earth, including the Philippine Islands." Its length will be 930 miles. In the Daily Consular Reports of April 7 we read of the reforestation of southwestern France by means of the "pin maritime," according to Consul A. W. Tourgée of Bordeaux "the most remarkable achievement ever wrought by human agency in the modification of natural conditions of soil and climate for the benefit of mankind." The first trees were planted in 1800, and their success in resisting the desolating advance of the sand dunes was so great as to attract the attention of Napoleon, and the work was taken up by the Government. There are now nearly 700,000 acres of pine forests which not only protect the land, but are a source of great profit. It is now proposed to attempt to reforest the French Sahara by the cultivation of trees and shrubs adapted to its climatic conditions.

As the outcome of a series of articles on the first Western scholar to penetrate into the terra incognita of Tibet, the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Beilage No. 30) concludes that this distinction belongs to the German Jesuit Father Grüber. In 1661, at which date he was a missionary in China, Grüber went from Peking in company with the Dutch father, Dorville, and managed to make the first tour of investigation in Tibet. His report is still considered an excellent production, especially in reference to geography and in its description of the shrines of the country. It is known that Dorville died on the journey, and that Grüber returned to Europe by way of Smyrna. Professor von Richthofen, in his work on China, sketches this journey through Tibet, which, from the starting-point in Peking, covered two hundred and fourteen days.

The excellence of the Japanese in handling their battleships and torpedo boats springs not from good luck, nor is it the result of chance, as the report for 1904 of the Higher Technological School of Tokio suggests, though nothing whatever is said directly on the subject within the covers of this matter-of-fact pamphlet. The school is now in its thirty-seventh year, and has already graduated nearly a thousand men, besides teaching hundreds who took partial courses. Of these graduates 145 are experts in Government offices, factories or arsenals, 547 are engineers or foremen in private factories, 130 are instructors in industrial schools, 61 were in 1903 studying in foreign countries, 18 are in graduate courses, 29 are serving their time as conscripts in army and navy, 65 have died, and 24 are in unknown careers. The regular students, now numbering 473, take a course of four years in weaving, dyeing, ceramics, applied chemistry, mechanical engineering, electricity, or industrial design. There is also a training institute of industrial teachers with 119 pupils, besides 272 lads in the school of supplementary industrial education. With the native Japanese are 12 Chinese, 6 Hindu, and 2 Philippine students. Of the younger school of industrial teachers, there are, in the two sections, 210, and of the school of industrial apprentices (working in metal and wood), 246 graduates, most of whose careers are known, as turning their knowledge and skill to the good of society at large. The studies common to all the departments, seven in number, include (in addition to ordinary science and technology) ethics, bookkeeping, industrial economics, industrial hygiene, the English language, and military drill, and the hours of work number thirty-nine per week. The presiding genius of the institution is Mr. Tejima, educated in Philadelphia and at Lafayette College in the early seventies, repeatedly in charge of national expositions, now at the head of the contingent from Japan at St. Louis, and an enthusiast in the industrial upbuilding of the Japanese nation. He has been decorated by the Emperor.

A joint announcement of field courses in geology for the summer of 1904 has just been issued by Harvard, Chicago, Columbia, and Johns Hopkins Universities, and can be had on addressing the professors of geology in those institutions. This is in the interest of the earnest student of geology in any part of the country, who can now examine at his convenience all the best chances for summer field study, and make his choice from among them. It is to be noted that Yale, not offering any field courses of her own this summer, "will give credit to those of its students who satisfactorily complete any of the courses" in the announcement.

—Few sections of the Oxford English Dictionary (Henry Frowde) have we found slower reading than Dr. Murray's opening of P (to Pargeted) in the second half of Volume VII. Slower by no means stands for duller, but the contrary. The letter itself has a peculiar interest. "During its whole known history it has represented the same consonantal sound." Originally in Teutonic it stood for an Indo-European B of rare occurrence as an initial, and the few words thus beginning were perhaps not retained in Teutonic. In Old English the majority of words in P were adopted within the historical period from other languages, particularly the Latin, and still "P remained the smallest initial letter" (barring exotic K and Q); but in our modern vocabulary it is surpassed in bulk only by C and S. it has become preëminently English in receptivity from all the world's tongues, and is, to use one of its own vocables, the most Panhuman division of the alphabet, with the greatest number of unsolved etymological problems and its fair share of spurious words. P has a non-etymological function not without its bearing on spelling reform, viz., that of "indicating for the preceding *m* the short and semi-sonant value which *m* naturally has before pronounced *p*" (as in Simpson vs. crimson); much as *r* determines the sound of a preceding vowel, and is indeed lost in it as *p* in Hampton or Thompson. If we were accordingly to write Thomson only, a foreigner would be pretty sure to pronounce this after the analogy of crimson or damson (-zon). Again, phonetic reformers who wish to supplant *ph* with *f*, to the confusion of our alphabetizing, neglect the fact that "words beginning with PH have the same relation to the P words proper that those in CH have to the C words"; but it is not proposed, we believe, to separate the latter from the C alphabet.

—Greek prefixes cut a large figure in this section, with more to come. The little god *pan* has a considerable progeny, sometimes masked, as in Pambrittanick. R. Barker invented the moving scene, the Panorama, and the name, in 1789, and presently the language was enriched by a figurative use of the word. We cannot recall having heard Pantheon stressed on the penult, which Dr. Murray assures us is the prevailing English usage; but there has been a change from the stressed antepenult (the Greek original as well as Middle English and early modern English accentuation), and it is evident from the quotations that the poets have had a hand in this. However, that class of writers has an obvious interest in not foregoing the alternative. Pamphlet apparently derives from a diminutive of the title of a twelfth-century erotic Latin poem or comedy called "Pamphilus, seu de Amore"; if so, it briskly cast off its etymological implication. "An amatory pamphlet" no more offends by redundancy than "an economic pamphlet" does by incongruity. This is one of ten thousand admonitions to half-baked grammatical critics who repose upon the etymology, as when condemning the locution "*under* the *circum*stances." The first quotation (1547), in Latin, under Paraphrase refers to Erasmus's New Testament 'Paraphrases'; the second (1548), in English, is from Udall's translation of that work, and this great disseminator of Greek and Latin words in our modern speech comes to the front again in Parasite, and in Panacea (Udall and the 'Paraphrases,' but this word was glossed also in the 'Colloquies').

—The need of Continental "Oxford Historical Dictionaries" appears in the case of Parakeet, where Italian and Spanish forms intervene, but the relations between them "cannot be settled till the chronology is known." "Par excellence" is admitted by Dr. Murray as fully naturalized. "Papier mâché [oftener *maché*]" is, like "nom de plume," not of French origin. Paduasoy is not of English or of French formation, and is probably a corruption of *pou-de-soie*. Pageant is known only in English and the Anglo-Latin *pagina*, but the links to connect it with "page" or "leaf," or "stage" or "scaffold," are wanting. Another unique and excellent possession is Palter—no other language need apply. Pants, for trousers, is a clear Americanism; so might have been thought the rare substantive Parch, when Mrs. Whitney used it in 1874, but Stephen Phillips needed it in 1900: "the long road and the march, With the chink, chink, chinking, and the parch." Paddle, an oar, is first quoted from Captain John Smith (1624); "paddle one's own canoe," from Marryat (1844). To "paint the town red" is

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

assigned to the United States (1884). "Pa" goes here no further back than 1811. In England in the seventeenth and early eighteenth century the form of Papa "varied between *papa'* and *pap'pa;* from the latter the American *pop'pa.*" "At its first introduction from the French, courtly and polite, and used even by adults; long considered 'genteel'; but more and more left to children, and in the second half of the nineteenth century largely abandoned even by them."

—It frequently happens that rêal inspiration is furnished by a teacher whose disciples succeed in putting into clearer and more scientific form the ideas which remain rather vague and inchoate in his own mind. This may happen not merely in philosophy, but in its dependent branches as well—for instance, pedagogy. This remark is suggested by an admirable little book on 'The Place of Industries in Elementary Education,' by Katherine Elizabeth Dopp (London: P. S. King & Son; Chicago: University of Chicago Press). There is no subject on which it is so easy to write banalities—nor so difficult to avoid them—as education; hence one appreciates the more the thoroughly sound structure and the perfectly chosen style of this volume. As for its subject, it is safe to say that its importance cannot easily be overestimated, and not so much for its intellectual value as for its moral value. Boys brought up after the fashion here advocated will have their lives so filled with interests from their earliest school days that they will have no time to run wild, in the bad senses of the term; and girls will be rescued from their besetting sin of frivolity. We can only wish that this book may have the wide-reaching influence upon the makers of school programmes that it deserves.

—Lillian Pettengill's 'Toilers of the Home' (Doubleday, Page & Co.) is "The Record of a College Woman's Experience as a Domestic Servant." The narrative would have gained in effectiveness if the writer had acquired at her college a more orderly style. Vague phrases and vaguer statements confront the reader continually. The subject undoubtedly calls for a great deal of detail, but the mass which is set forth in the nearly 400 pages of the volume is overwhelming. Largely non-contributory to the purpose of the book, it fatigues prodigiously without enlightening in proportion. The gist of the matter is presented in the closing chapter, entitled "Afterthought." Here the writer makes a summing up, and offers at least two important suggestions. One relates to the advisability of non-resident service; the other, to "a union of the domestic workers—under wise leadership." Whether "a scab list of the impossible employers and the boycotting of the same" "would seem a wise provision," as the author asserts, might perhaps better be left to the "wise leaders" to decide. Her own year of service under five different employers she does not think of "as a time of unusual hardship even." "Yet," she adds, "I would not at all like the idea of settling down to that life of domestic labor for any length of time. The prospects for the worker are too dreary; the attractions are too few and too sordid." Obviously her conclusions, however painfully reached, were not drawn from an exceptional martyrdom. After many facts arrayed on both sides—for Miss Pettengill is fair, if full of socialistic theory—her last word is: "But the problem of domestic help unfolds to prodigious size. Far be it from Eliza even to pretend to know anything about it."

—M. J. B. Andrews has been studying the animism of the Sudanese negroes at Algiers, and has published his most interesting results in a tiny brochure, with introduction by M. René Basset ('Les Fontaines des Génies'; Algiers: A. Jourdan). Round the "Seven Springs" in the neighborhood of the Basilica of Notre Dame d'Afrique clings a strange survival of the primitive spirit-worship of Senegal, grafted on the Muslim belief in the Jinn, and hazed over, though very slightly, with a Muslim atmosphere. There the negroes gather in their fraternities, sacrifice fowls to propitiate angered spirits, burn incense, and fall into cataleptic ecstasies. They show another of the so numerous cases, now attracting attention, of an early, crude faith and worship, unconquerably asserting itself through all manner of changes. The tomb of the Marabout is the abode of the Jinni; and the Jinni is simply the elemental animism of Central Africa. The general situation is certain; to assign to each—Marabout, Jinni, and animism—its own is the rub. New in the conception of the Jinn is that they are so easily injured and crowd so round that careful movement is necessary not to hurt or kill them. This at last explains how the merchant in the 'Arabian Nights' killed a Jinni with a date stone.

LADY GREGORY'S CUCHULAIN.

Cuchulain of Muirthemne: The Story of the Men of the Red Branch of Ulster. Arranged and put into English by Lady Gregory. With a Preface by W. B. Yeats. London: John Murray; New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Mr. W. B. Yeats, at the beginning of his preface to Lady Gregory's volume, pronounces it in his opinion the best book that has come out of Ireland in his time—"perhaps the best book that has ever come out of Ireland." This statement, standing where it cannot fail to arrest the attention, rather challenges the reader to severe comparisons. But the discussion of it would be idle, and we shall not try to find a common unit for the measurement of Edmund Spenser, Dean Swift, and the translator of the Gaelic tales before us. We are content to say that 'Cuchulain of Muirthemne' is one of the best products of the present Celtic revival. We value the work chiefly because of its genuineness. Celtic literature, or an important branch of it, is here represented in its true character; and, since the time of Macpherson's ingenious "Ossianic" fabrications, no literature has been more often misrepresented. It has been known largely at second-hand, and the Celtic spirit has been judged too much by its peculiar and exceptional manifestations. Matthew Arnold's familiar essay, which from the nature of its subject laid stress upon these features, contributed in a measure to the misapprehension; and in the foremost present representatives of Celticism in English, Mr. Yeats and Miss Fiona Macleod, there is in our opinion considerable exaggeration of the qualities which commonly pass for Celtic. The mysticism and symbolism by which Mr. Yeats's verse is increasingly characterized are not essentially Celtic, any more than the sentimentalism of Macpherson. Elements of both mysticism and sentimentalism are present, it is true, in the ancient Welsh and Irish writings; but in most of the "Anglo-Celtic" literature these qualities have been cultivated out of all proportion. Lady Gregory's service to the English reader—and incidentally, as we believe, to Celtic studies—is that she has reproduced a body of Irish writings faithfully as regards their spirit and substance, and closely as regards even their letter. At the same time she has made a version which possesses freshness and beauty and sustained interest. On the basis of the English idiom spoken by the West Irish country people, she has worked out for herself a style not only well adapted to render the Gaelic, from which its own peculiarities are largely derived, but also very appropriate, with its occasional archaisms of vocabulary and its lingering tendency to parataxis, to be the vehicle of popular or traditional narrative. One might have feared that there would be a suggestion of vulgarity or illiteracy about such a dialect, and that it would therefore prove unsuitable for the tales of ancient kings and heroes. But Lady Gregory has given it a grace and dignity which dispel all such misgivings. On stylistic grounds alone she is to be credited with a very considerable achievement.

In commending the honesty of Lady Gregory's work, we do not mean to imply that she has taken no liberties with her originals. It is only for literary uses, not for scientific purposes or by scientific standards, that her work is to be called faithful. The very scheme of her book involved at the outset certain freedom in redaction. The sagas of Cuchulain were never combined into one chronological series in Irish, and in making such a sequence Lady Gregory had to suppress certain inconsistencies and in general to go beyond the warrant of her sources. She simply took a step which might have been taken at any time by an Irish redactor, and in doing so we hold that she has observed all proper restraint. A freedom about which we feel more hesitation is that which she has allowed herself in the treatment of varying versions of the tales. In the story of Cuchulain's birth, for example, she has put two accounts together in such a way as to produce a combination which can hardly represent the original form of the story. But even in this case, however much her procedure may impair her version for the uses of the critical student, no one will deny her right as a literary artist to make such modifications. Here again her changes do not affect the essential quality of the narrative. In her version of the tale of Deidre, however, we doubt the wisdom of her course on purely literary grounds. She has followed in good part modern Gaelic redactions, and we feel that there would have been a gain, both in consistency and in power, if she had adhered to the older forms of the story.

When allowance is once made for Lady Gregory's eclecticism in the treatment of her sources, she will be found to have dealt with her Gaelic texts as faithfully as one could ask. She has made no essential additions. Her changes have been practically all in the nature of excision and condensation; and though the critical student will be forced to consult for his purposes the Gaelic originals or literal translations of

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

them, we see no reason why the general reader should not be spared some of the iteration and excessive elaboration in which they abound. For modern taste the stories probably gain on the whole by Lady Gregory's condensation, though in some instances she has dispensed with characteristic passages which we should have preferred to keep. Thus, in the account of the "Wedding of Maine Morgor" (which is much reduced in Lady Gregory's version) the Irish text relates that, upon the approach of Maine and his retinue to the house of Gerg, the people crowded to see them so eagerly that sixteen men were smothered! This little feature, which occurs elsewhere, and may have been an habitual touch with the Irish story-tellers in describing a struggling crowd, is omitted by Lady Gregory, perhaps from a feeling of triviality. But the passage in question is no more extravagant than others which she keeps. In the description of the combat between Cuchulain and Ferdiad it is said of the wounded warriors that "if it were the custom for birds in their flight to pass through the bodies of men, they could have passed through their bodies on that day." Lady Gregory lets this stand, though it occurs in one of the most pathetic episodes of the great *Táin*, and we approve of its retention. Only we should be disposed to treat all such passages alike, for we regard them as particularly characteristic of Irish story-telling. We recognize, however, that Lady Gregory had to use her discretion on scores of similar points. One case of excision of a different sort, which we have observed, was certainly unfortunate. In the account of Cuchulain's delightful interview with Emer (on page 26) the passage of the original is omitted in which the task is imposed upon him of "killing three times nine men with one blow, and yet so as to save one man from each nine"; and later, on page 31, it is referred to as if it had been included.

Although Lady Gregory's text often adheres closely to the Irish for pages in succession, it does not purport to be a translation, and we have not undertaken to make a systematic test of its accuracy. One slip that we have noted is perhaps worth recording. Part of the point is missed in the explanation of the name of "Fand" (page 285) as "the tear that passes over the fire of the eye." "Fand" means simply "tear." The "fire of the eye" is the rendering of "Aedh Abrat," the name of Fand's father. Such errors as this do not matter greatly, and could be easily corrected in a later issue of the book. The same is true of little inconsistencies in spelling, perhaps mere printer's mistakes, like the variation between *Celtchair* (page 256) and *Celthair* (pages 254, 261, etc.). Irish proper names are likely to puzzle the reader enough at best, even if the same word is always spelled the same way.

All things considered, we hold Lady Gregory's work to be of great interest and value. She has succeeded in making an English rendering, at once beautiful and substantially faithful, of the principal cycle of Irish sagas. We are glad to see the announcement of a similar treatment of the Ossianic stories by the same author.

At the end of Lady Gregory's volume there is a note by Mr. Yeats on the "poet speech" of the ancient Irish and Norsemen. It is always a matter of interest when a poet undertakes, even casually, to define the essence of poetry. We may not learn anything new about poetry, but we are sure to get some light upon the poet; and Mr. Yeats's note, which suggests such a definition, is worth quoting, if only for what it reveals of his doctrine and temperament. He gives some account of the "Kennings" which were common to the poetic style of the ancient Irish and their Germanic neighbors, and defends them as marking "at worst an over-abundance of the esoterism which is an essential element in all admirable literature." Then he goes on to praise this "esoteric speech," which "brings the odor of the wild woods into our nostrils." We doubt if most readers of either Celtic or Germanic poetry will have associated the "Kenning," especially in its more developed forms, with the freshness of outward nature. But Mr. Yeats sees in it almost the heart of poetry, and sketches with reference to it a brief history of the imagination in literature. "The earlier we get," he says, "the more copious does this traditional and symbolical element in literature become." Greek and Roman culture, he holds, with its magnifying of man, set it aside for a while. But the earliest literature was all myth and symbol and enigma. Imagination was all in all. "Is not poetry," he asks, "when all is said, but a little of this habit of mind caught as in the beryl-stone of a wizard?" Thus he bases a plea for symbolism on the study of what is commonly regarded as an artificial element in Celtic and Germanic poetry. We do not mean to discuss his doctrine, which is in accord with the tendencies of some of his later verse. But we may say that we fear the effects of this theory of poetry just in proportion as we admire Mr. Yeats's rare poetic endowment.

COMTE'S PHILOSOPHY.

The Philosophy of Auguste Comte. By L. Lévy-Bruhl. Authorized translation [by Kathleen de Beaumont-Klein]. With an Introduction by Frederic Harrison. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1903. 8vo, pp. 363.

Throughout the greater part of the sixth decade of the nineteenth century, there seemed to be some prospect—to many of those who were then laboring to render philosophy, and especially logic, exact and scientific, it appeared as a danger—that the philosophy of Comte, or the first section of it, might become as dominant as nominalism has been since the overthrow of scholasticism. This was feared, not so much because that philosophy was a tissue of contradictions from beginning to end, as because, while teaching the relative, temporary, partially false character of all human knowledge, expressly including the Positive Philosophy itself, nevertheless the very essence and soul of it lay in a recommendation not to pursue certain lines of inquiry, and in a disposition to bring brute force to bear to prevent those inquiries from being pursued. That was the very stamp of Comte. That was his catholicism. Nor were these prohibitions the result of long examination anxiously attentive to all that could be urged on both sides. They sprang, on the contrary, from just such one-sided thought and partisan blindness as produced the revocation of the edict of Nantes and other events of French history. While such a terrible danger was hanging over human science, those who felt it to be such were naturally unwilling to say anything that might be taken for an approval of Comtism. But now that that system is utterly exploded, and that it seems impossible that—in this country or in England, at least, where the sacredness of individualism is felt—there ever should arise any real danger to inquiry from inquiry itself, it is time to apply ourselves to learning what there is to be learned from the many pregnant suggestions of that extraordinary thinker.

France, during the nineteenth century, produced no philosophical ideas of greater value than Comte's law of the three stages of thought and his classification of the sciences. There was an obscure Dr. Charles Burdin, who died, we believe, during the fifties, from whom, it has been very positively asserted by reputable writers, Comte appropriated both these doctrines. It is impossible to believe that Comte was a conscious plagiarist; for even if his morals had been less strict than they were in literary matters, of all the victims of the plagiarist the easiest to delude is himself. But it is almost equally difficult to admit that such writers as those who repeat the charge should have done so without weighing their words.

To say that a broad philosophical conception is altogether new, is almost equivalent to a condemnation of it. That anybody has given it its definitive form can hardly ever be said. Comte's conceptions of the "theological," the "metaphysical," and the "positive," were very hazy, indeed. What he called a "theological" account of a phenomenon was a view which attached to the phenomenon one of the familiar ideas of human life—an idea in Hegel's naïve stage. A "metaphysical" account was one which regarded an abstract concept as being illuminative apart from its predictive value—roughly corresponding to Hegel's second stage. What Comte meant by a "positive" account was one which avoided doing what it has quite commonly been the triumph of science to do, as in the kinetical theory of gases, the oscillatory theory of light, the ionic theory of electrolytes, and the like—namely, to pass beyond the general formulation of facts to likening them to diagrammatical ideas, and thus to explaining them by theories which probably contain some admixture of error. Neither Comte nor Hegel sees anything to commend in this. Poincaré and his like are Comtists in this respect, while Bolzmann and the older physicists generally are of a contrary faith. But that there are three stages in the comprehension of phenomena is now generally admitted, whether this be a mere logical division, or represent a subjective tendency to divide by three, or whether it be an objective law, as Comte seems to think it is.

Comte holds, and it is generally too hastily admitted, that his classification of the sciences is, and can only be, the immediate offspring of his law of the three states. Dr. Arnott had already formulated essentially the same classification, with the same ladder-like relationship between the different sciences, without having any notion of three stages of any kind. There is quite another conception which differentiates the Arnott-Comte classification from all others. It is that the others are simply classifica-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tions of the different conceivable branches of knowledge. They are mostly classifications of the objects that can be known, and, moreover, almost all relate to what is possible rather than to actual fact. Every one of them is concerned with science either in the sense of ἐπιστήμη (*scientia*), or in Coleridge's sense of "systematized knowledge." This is true, for example, of Whewell, of whom one might have expected something different. But for Arnott and Comte a science is an historical development, the collection of those phenomena that are connected with the fact that a social group have been devoting their main energies to the pursuit of inquiries so closely allied that the persons who compose it understand one another, their conceptions and their sentiments, as it is impossible that others should. As soon as the word science is thus made to mean a congeries of actual phenomena, the sciences become susceptible, for the first time, of what we call a "natural" classification—that is, a classification which displays, in a useful way, the principal general relations which we have learned from observation concerning the more important resemblances and differences of the objects classified—in short, what, in a reformed sense of Comte's word, may be termed a *positive* classification. Now the fact which it seemed both to Arnott and to Comte to be most desirable that such a classification should exhibit, was the well-known fact that one science will very often depend upon another very largely for its axioms while contributing little to that other unless it be material for study. All classifications of the sciences that have been made since Comte's (some fifty in number) have been methodeutically useful pretty nearly in so far as they have recognized that principle.

Not only the 'Cours de Philosophie Positive,' but also the 'Politique Positive' and other of Comte's works, are brimful of thoughts that are *warm* (as they say in Hide and Seek) to living truths, although these are invariably most inaccurately analyzed and formulated. For example, nothing can be truer than that a hypothesis is good for nothing unless it is, as Comte says, "vérifiable," provided this means that the hypothesis is of such a nature that, if true, it will lead to correct anticipations as to the characters of percepts and diminish the number of surprises; but Comte's definition, that a verifiable hypothesis is one whose substance is of such a nature as to be capable of being itself directly perceived, makes his maxim an arbitrary and indefensible limitation of useful knowledge. The past, for example, is of its nature incapable of being directly perceived, and therefore, according to Comte (too literally taken), we ought not to believe at all that there ever was any past, and, as he proposes to give up the use of the word "cause" altogether, so he ought to have given up the preterit definite and indefinite of all verbs. Then his law of the three stages would relate in the main to nothing real, but to mere phantoms of the brain, and would fall under the interdict of the high priest of Positivism. He never attempts to define his ideas without similar failure.

Since M. Lévy-Bruhl's book, though its author is not a Positivist, carries the approval of Mr. Harrison, the leader of the remnant of the school in England (none of them very great minds, one infers from their writings), the rest of the world ought to be content with it. It is truly a useful compend, in which great attention has been paid to the accurate representation of Comte's opinions. We doubt its causing anybody whose philosophical opinions are important to think better of Comte than he did before, since the impression that it produces is that of a piece of special pleading, one-sided and insincere. We cannot deliberately suppose that it really is insincere, but we have in sundry places been tempted to think so. Upon the reviewer, who had not looked into Comte's writings for many years, and who may, perhaps, serve as an average sample of M. Lévy-Bruhl's readers, the effect of the book has been markedly to lower the reviewer's estimate of Comte and quite sensibly to raise his estimate of Spencer. It is a well-constructed work, and is written in a very agreeable style. The translation is also agreeable despite an occasional Gallicism, such as the oft-recurring construction "substitute to" (*substituer à*). The print and paper are agreeable, too; but the proof-reading is not excellent, and, where French occurs, is bad.

Imperial Fiscal Reform. By Sir Vincent H. P. Caillard. London: Edward Arnold. 1903.

This work is written from the Chamberlain point of view, and contains a large array of facts and figures regarding British industrial conditions, presented, however, in a manner not to afford the least indication that the present fiscal system of the nation should be abandoned. The burden of the income tax, the changed conditions of British industry in recent years, and the growing importance of other nations (such as Germany and the United States) in foreign markets, which the United Kingdom once considerd almost exclusively its own, do not call for the extended argument which Sir Vincent Caillard indulges in. No free trader will hesitate to admit the facts which he adduces, but he fails to produce the slightest evidence that these facts are the result of a mistaken tariff policy in the past, or that they can in any appreciable measure be removed by a resort to "imperial fiscal reform"—that is, to some form or other of protection.

Sir Vincent Caillard's treatment of his subject is sketchy, owing, no doubt, to the fact that his material is worked up very largely from a series of magazine articles. But, allowing for this, his book is strikingly devoid of anything approaching a synthetical grasp of the situation. He has signally failed to perceive what facts were germane to his argument, and what were not. For want of a proper correlation of the matter employed, he displays at no stage of his work any real intuition of the causes which are now, and which have been, governing British trade. In short, Sir Vincent Caillard jumps at conclusions in a way which fairly entitles him to the description of going off "half-cocked." This is amusingly indicated by his remarks regarding Mr. Morgan's shipping combine. He says:

"The American shipping combine of 1902—by which, as Mr. Elzbacher graphically puts it, America 'scooped off the ocean the very cream of our merchant fleet'—has made its appearance, and dealt a severe shock to our insular self-complacency. This sudden carrying of the commercial war into the heart of our country—the very region which had been so confidently pointed to as proof, in spite of all that might be said to the contrary, of the maintenance of our commercial supremacy, and the superiority of our fiscal policy—is the most patent evidence of the effect of the tariffs, subsidies, and trusts which are revolutionizing economic conditions, and of the futility of our pathetic constancy to free-trade principles to combat them. It was almost amusing to note the outburst of wonder at Mr. Morgan's audacity, the inflated panegyrics of his genius indulged in by his admirers, the dismal possibilities of his failure indicated by skeptics. But Mr. Morgan is only the personal expression of the economic conditions of the times—a 'Napoleon of finance' certainly, but in the sense that, as Napoleon in his time in the arts of war, so now Mr. Morgan in commerce, takes advantage of possibilities unperceived by old-fashioned academic critics in this country. These, following the exact precedent of Napoleon's adversaries in his earlier campaigns, elect to be bound by 'rules of the game' laid down by their ancestors under a totally different set of conditions, which they regard as orthodox principles and a departure from them as detestable heresy, and pour forth the vials of their incredulous wrath upon the brilliant general who outflanks and defeats them by perceiving the change in conditions and taking advantage of his perceptions. They absolutely decline to be instructed by history, and, because England has flourished by free trade under circumstances which certainly do not exist now, and which may never exist again, they resolutely turn their backs on the lessons which the study of a period previous to that of free trade might teach them."

Now Sir Vincent Caillard is possibly not to be blamed for taking the view of Mr. Morgan's shipping combine which so many of his countrymen took at the time. But the events of the last two years have shown the absurdity of that view; and the grotesqueness of enforcing an argument against free trade by a comparison with one of the worst fiascos among the industrial Trusts is apparent. The use made of this incident discredits Sir Vincent Caillard's whole argument. It indicates that he is not a cool, dispassionate observer of passing events, but a person predisposed to alarmist views.

Take another example:

"It might be, for instance—I do not say that it is actually the case, but it is not absurdly improbable that it may be—that the excess of imports partly represents repayment to this country of capital invested abroad. If this were so, it is clear that, although the increased imports mean increased well-being to the consumers, and therefore, apparently, increased wealth, nevertheless, since they consist of consumable commodities, the ultimate effect, in so far as they represent repayment of capital, must be the impoverishment of the country."

This is certainly an extraordinary bit of economic reasoning. How does the consumption of the imported commodities differ from the consumption of the capital they represent, when that capital, instead of being brought home, is left employed in foreign countries? In the latter case, it destroys itself in order to recreate itself in larger amount; and if it is brought home and consumed, it also recreates itself, unless dispensed in charity.

Again, speaking of the mutton export possibilities of Australia, Sir Vincent Caillard says:

"New South Wales, with 40,000,000 sheep, comparatively neglects the export trade in mutton, and keeps her sheep mainly for their fleeces, the carcasses being generally converted into tallow. It is, however, affirmed by official experts that, with im-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

proved prices and proper cold storage accommodation, the export of mutton from Sydney would be largely increased by the substitution of cross-breds for merinos."

All this is said without any apparent regard for the consequences of allowing the merino flocks of Australia to deteriorate. The advisability of Australia's relinquishing her position as the great exporter of fine wools is not to be discussed with such flippancy.

A rather striking feature of this work is its author's attempt to ride two horses. He says that

"the taxes should not, if possible, be so high as unduly to increase the cost of living, since this would ultimately prove to be a tax on profits and a drag upon trade. On the other hand, the preferential duties *should be sufficiently high to favor trade* with the colonies. But there should be no intention of rendering the preferences so great as to cause the virtual exclusion of foreign goods. This might diminish the invaluable incentive of competition, and would unduly raise prices."

What Sir Vincent Caillard appears to mean is this: We must give the markets of the United Kingdom to colonial producers, and at the same time we must not shut out foreign goods; we must not tax foreign goods sufficiently to increase the cost of living, and yet we must tax them enough to allow a substantial preference in favor of the colonies. Of course, the outcome of any such policy as this would be, other things being equal, to raise the price of colonial produce almost as much as that of foreign goods. It therefore all comes back to this, How much of a tax would be needed to increase the cost of living? If experience teaches anything, it is that it will require only a comparatively small advance in the *import price* to raise the level of retail quotations. In fact, when it comes to the issue, Sir Vincent Caillard, like Mr. Chamberlain himself, fails to present a very creditable appearance. He says:

"I have not attempted to sketch out any system of preferential duties which the colonies should grant the mother country. Owing to the varying conditions, it is improbable that it could be uniform, and an intimate knowledge of every colony would be required to meet the views and possibilities of each, until inter-imperial free trade is established."

But is it not rather extraordinary that one should feel justified in advocating a revolution in the domain of admittedly the most complicated of all the sciences without first acquiring "an intimate knowledge" of the basic facts? This particular statement is only one of the many indications afforded by the work before us that Sir Vincent Caillard's preconceptions many times outweigh his command of essential facts.

The Standard of Pronunciation in English. By Thomas R. Lounsbury, LL.D., L.H.D. Harper & Brothers. 1904.

About a thousand years before Christ, the first examination in pronunciation was set by the men of Gilead at the passages of the Jordan. The test word was "Shibboleth," and more than forty thousand candidates, though their lives depended on not dropping the *h*, could not or would not conform to the Gileadite standard. Obviously, it was plain sailing for the purists when correctness was a question of superior numbers; nowadays one's adversary survives to confute one's pet pronunciation with a pronouncing dictionary. It is to be hoped that Professor Lounsbury's book will shake the touching faith in their Webster or Worcester that limits the outlook of too many intelligent persons. What he proves is, naturally, that there is no such thing as a standard of pronunciation, or, rather, that the standards are countless and incalculable, set up by every dogmatic individual who is more fixed in his preferences than his neighbors. In the matter of dictionaries, one who intends to be his own standard had better not run counter to them all—in fact, he would have to be prodigiously original to do so; but he can safely throw any one or two of these infallible works overboard. After all, it is surprising that there has been no more general inquiry by what special gift of divination the great Worcester arrived at his notions of correctness. He was born in New England, and there passed his life except for a brief foreign tour; he may have spent a month in England at the outside. What he really did was to consult all the pronouncing dictionaries in his reach, and go with the majority except in cases (and these were, of course, frequent) in which he preferred the usage of his associates. The timidity and the concessions of the modern dictionary prove that its compilers realize that we live in an age which no longer leans on the infallibility of the printed word. We are all now of the mind of Webster's New Haven parson: "What right has Webster," said he, "to dictate my pronunciation? He is one of my parishioners, and he ought to get his pronunciation from me, and not I from him."

In the struggle between Teutonic accentuation and classical quantity it is to be noted how regularly the latter gives way, at any rate if the word be taken into general use. But there is an occasional revulsion of feeling, and we have observed that a typical word of the kind, "metamorphosis," long pronounced, in spite of Macaulay, with a short penult, has, within the last two decades, shown distinct signs of recovering its classical quantity, at any rate in England, where the very similar word, "apotheosis," is regularly heard with a long penult; the victory of the antepenultimate is not altogether unquestioned. Once, however, a new fashion has set in, not all the wit and learning of a Macaulay can defeat it. "'Bal'cony' makes me sick," said the poet Rogers; just such æsthetic nausea would "balco'ny" produce to-day in a refined hearer. There is a section of English society which took the late Lord Winchilsea for a guide, and it may interest Professor Lounsbury to learn that if you should, in certain English houses, pronounce the word "chariot" as a trisyllable, or write "Marquis" for "Marquess," or fail to pronounce that word as though it were spelt "Markis," you would be promptly sacrificed to the memory of Lord Winchilsea. For there are in England strongholds which the Websters and Worcesters have never penetrated.

The general conclusions of Professor Lounsbury's concise and useful little volume are encouraging to all concerned. If you come from the country and speak of the "theayter," you are using the correct classical quantity; if you prefer the current usage of the overeducated, you are still correct, because in these things usage is law. If you are defending some private eccentricity and are confronted with Webster, you can make the retort with which Socrates silenced Euthyphro, inviting him to prove that *all* the gods agreed in a matter which among men was open to opinion. You, too, will be unanswerable if you decline any judgment for which your opponent cannot demonstrate a complete consensus of what Professor Lounsbury would call the "orthoepic" gods.

A Short History of Mexico. By Arthur Howard Noll. New edition. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 1903. 8vo, pp. 317.

From Empire to Republic: The Story of the Struggle for Constitutional Government in Mexico. By Arthur Howard Noll. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 1903. 8vo, pp. 336.

Of recent years there has been a great output of literature bearing on Mexico—most of it, unfortunately, of the tourist type, distorted and jaundiced. There is, indeed, real need for a reliable popular history of Mexico, and, notwithstanding the two books of Mr. Noll, the need is still unsatisfied. His second, which has to do with the nineteenth century, is in one sense an expansion of that part of the 'Short History' covering the same period, and very much improves it. In the 'Short History' the author set out to write a guide-book:

"he at first thought of offering his work to the tourists in Mexico, to aid them in enjoying the sights of that country. This idea was abandoned after the manuscript was in the hands of the publishers, in deference to the opinions of others that the book would be beneficial to the public generally, no less in need of such a history than the tourist."

The result is that we have neither guide-book nor history, but a potpourri of unnamable stuff. The work was first issued in 1890, and this purports to be a revised edition; but how it ever came to be printed a second time is the wonder of it. It is proof, at least, that the public has more interest in our neighboring republic than discrimination.

Mr. Noll sets out to portray the origins of the aborigines of Mexico, tracing the Aztecs from the "cliffhouses of Colorado and New Mexico" to the valley of Mexico, where, having seen "an eagle standing upon a *nopal* (prickly-pear cactus) strangling a serpent," they founded the city of Tenochtitlan—afterward the City of Mexico! From this one can judge how successfully this early and fascinating story is disposed of. The Conquest is discussed with no insight into the general history of the period. To attempt the narrative of it without some knowledge of the relation it bore to the expeditions that everywhere penetrated the coasts of the New World, from Labrador to the Orinoco, is to miss the mark completely. Separate it, if you please, from the larger world movement of exploration and colonization, but give us its setting in the history of Spain; it will lose none of its glamour. But even this is denied us.

Mexican history down to 1821, for Mr. Noll, is little more than a chronicle circling narrowly about the two and sixty viceroys who filled during the intervening space the viceregal chair of the kingdom of New Spain. The details of the Government; the christianizing of the Indians; the organization and development of the Catholic Church, with its relations to the political machinery; educational matters; social institutions, etc., concern but indirectly our

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

historian. Rarely does his gaze reach beyond the barrier of mountains which locks in the Aztec City; and if it does, the result is apt to be unhappy. For instance, we learn that one of the *two important* acts of Viceroy Marquina was the suppression of the Nolan expedition into Texas!

The history of Mexico in the nineteenth century is comparatively difficult. Mr. Noll's elucidation of it reflects perfectly the situation. Chapter after chapter is but a confused chronicle of revolutions. As for inaccuracies, a few instances must suffice. We learn (p. 121, 'Short History') that Texas was colonized by Viceroy de la Laguna, who "laid down the reins of government" in 1686; but Mission San Francisco de los Tejas, the first Spanish establishment in that quarter, was not made until 1690. The story of the outbreak of the Mexican Revolution (*ibid.*, p. 149), is utterly fictitious. It reports that either Aldama or Allende alarmed Hidalgo, with the result that he gave the *grito*. As a matter of fact, it was the wife of the *corregidor* of Querétaro who informed the Cura of Dolores of the Government's knowledge of his conspiracy. Astonishing, too, it is to find (*ibid.*, p. 156) that the four great leaders—Allende, Aldama, Jimenez, and Hidalgo—were shot on the same day, July 30, 1811. In his later book, 'From Empire to Republic' (p. 49), Mr. Noll reverses his own judgment, writing that the first three were shot in June and Hidalgo in July. This is all the more inexcusable since we are assured that the 'Short History' has been thoroughly revised. It is likewise with a shock that one discovers (p. 202, 'Short History') that Texas had 10,000 American settlers prior to the granting of Austin's *empresario!*

In spite of the formal bibliography (in 'From Empire to Republic'), it is perfectly clear that the author clung to his guidebooks. If he had taken the pains to go through the mass of materials collected by H. H. Bancroft; to sift 'Mexico atraves de los Siglos'; to study Bustamante and Alaman for the great Revolution; and to soil his hands with the dusty folios in the Biblioteca Nacional and in the Archivo General, we might have had a different story.

Recollections of a Royal Academician. By J. C. Horsley. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

The late J. C. Horsley, R.A., has rather slender titles to immortality in a malicious quip contained in Whistler's 'Gentle Art' and in certain dingy frescoes adorning the houses of Parliament. Possibly he better deserves to be remembered for certain excellent anecdotes imbedded in his posthumous 'Recollections of a Royal Academician.' These happy reminiscences were mostly taken down from dictation when Mr. Horsley was in his eighty-seventh year, and were set in order by a sympathetic hand.

At thirteen John Horsley was an art student, at fifteen a probationer and prize winner at the Academy schools. At sixteen one out of two portraits by him was rejected by the hanging committee of the Academy, a chagrin which in his seventy remaining years never befell him again. There was too little struggle in his upbringing. All along, the public thought too well of his anecdotal pictures. He painted the Queen's baby, the Princess Beatrice; and her Majesty came familiarly to the studio and compared babies with Mrs. Horsley. Her Majesty delighted in the story of Wilkie that,

"after making a skeich for composition with many figures in it, he would count the number and then the number of hands displayed; and if these did not amount to nearly a pair apiece, he would alter the sketch, feeling strongly that to omit a hand was deliberately to lose a vital point of expression."

Æsthetically speaking, all of Mr. Wilkie, of Mr. Horsley, of the Queen, and of Victorian art is suggested in the anecdote.

Indeed, Mr. Horsley was a peculiarly British compound of sociability, efficiency, culture, and provincial limitations. He met the best of his time, but remained a delightful Philistine to the end. It is perhaps this complete innocence of critical attitude that gives his recollections in old age great freshness and charm. To wield a deputy's billy in the Chartist riots, to have been a frequenter at Huxley's, though never feeling "quite at ease in discussion with him," to have ransacked England for twenty-seven years for the memorable winter exhibitions of old masters at Burlington House—all this bespeaks a very serviceable and beautiful nature.

One can forgive him a rather ridiculous crusade against painting from the nude, for his excellent anecdotes. For example, Horsley was at a Lord Mayor's dinner when his neighbor, Lord O'Hagan, was suddenly called upon:

"Up flamed the impetuous Irishman, no doubt remembering how strongly he had spoken to me about being requisitioned for impromptu speaking. He turned upon the toastmaster, and said: 'You, sir, go back to the Lord Mayor, and tell him from me that he is not justified in asking me or any of his guests to address such an assemblage as this without giving ample time for preparation.' Harker was equal to the occasion, and without a moment's hesitation replied: 'Prrupperation, my lord; why, if we were to give the gentlemen the time for prrupperation, they would speak all the evening!' "

Great men are seen in these pages only in passing: Felix Mendelssohn a familiar guest at Mr. Horsley's father's house; Vernet clambering up to the Institut de France in his cavalry uniform; Leighton similarly caparisoned for the Crimean war—at the lunch bar of the Athenæum Club; the Duke of Wellington's astonishment that, though his "double," a certain Mr. George Jones, was frequently taken for the Victor of Waterloo, *he* was never taken for Mr. Jones. But we must close a cursory notice of this agreeable book with the following amusing anecdote of the painter Cornelius. The scene is a Munich garden where, after a carefully planned luncheon, a young artist is exhibiting a great paper cartoon. Naturally, the guests, refreshed by much Hochheimer, and seated in the amphitheatre of chairs before the great design, await the master's verdict.

"Of course, every one waited for the great man to open his mouth. The sun was blazing on the picture, and Cornelius rose, open umbrella in hand, and pipe in mouth, in absolute silence, staring at an artistic performance *too bad for words*. The tension was becoming painful; the artist was jumping about explaining the points of the design, the perspiration rolling down his face, what with the heat of the sun and the excitement of the moment, heightened by the melancholy fact that not a solitary word of praise or satisfaction came from the invited guests. But every eye was upon Cornelius, then recognized as the leader of the art movement in Germany, who at last lowered his umbrella with the utmost deliberation, rolled it up, buttoned it, brought it down to his hip as if it were a musket, and, with a *pas de charge*, made for the cartoon, through which he burst and disappeared, and was seen no more that day. One after another the assembled guests rose, charged, and disappeared. The artist was left alone, or almost alone. He gazed at the awful hole, with its jagged and fluttering edges, through which his friends had vanished. He advanced, took his hat off, bowed to a few lingerers, pulled his hat over his brows, and himself went through the hole, amid the uproarious applause of all who remained near enough to the scene of action; thus, with infinite humor and good temper, putting the seal of his approval on the severe judgment of his artist friends."

La Corée Indépendante, Russe, ou Japonaise. By Villetard de Laguérie. Paris: Hachette & Cie. 1904.

We are not surprised to note that this author's brisk monograph, with its fifty rather cheap woodcuts, is in its second edition, for although he lived in Korea but a few weeks, he saw beneath the surface of things. In tone and value, the text is far ahead of the average book produced by the flitting swallows of literature. The point of view is, indeed, not that of the present year, although the publishers' date on the title-page is 1904. The author was special correspondent of the *Temps* during and after the Chino-Japanese war of 1894, and his latest comment is on the murder of Queen Min, concerning which event he is very full and illuminating. Considering Korea as "one of the last virgin lands of the globe," he was interested in visiting the country not merely to study it as a buffer state that for ages had stood between Japan and China, receiving the blows of each, but which was to be the silent partner in the still greater struggle between Japan and Russia—though this he did not foresee.

His very readable work is overloaded with allusions, and abounds in bright and amusing phrases not withheld from some of the heavier pages, which deal with statistics and comparisons. One cannot help regretting that he had not made himself familiar with Dallet's masterwork on Korea, which sets forth the real life and true currents of thought in the tiny empire. He contents himself, on the contrary, with a view of things as obtained in Seul. He is most interesting when he is talking about what he has actually seen in the country and among the people—for example, when he goes into the schools, which first nourish the youthful mind and then make it obese and dropsical with traditional Confucianism, so that at fifteen the average Korean is immensely "learned," frightfully ignorant, and hopelessly arrested in mental growth. One gets the idea of a whole nation suffering paresis. Yet the Korean mind, taken in youth, shows surprising responsiveness to science and reality.

Of the five parts of this lively monograph, one is devoted to what the author calls "the conquest of Korea by Japan" but although the chapter, "Japan Renders the War Inevitable," sounds rather thunderous, the proof that China herself did not begin the war by her violations of treaty is rather a whisper. After the Port Arthur and the Wei-hai-wei campaign of March, 1895, the author arrived at Chemulpo and began his

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

studies of the Land of Morning Radiance. He details the political doings of the Japanese in Korea, and gives a rather hasty view of the country before the Japanese occupation, flavored with sarcastic remarks about the high-salaried Americans in Government employ. He then shows how Count Inouye tried to reconstruct the corrupt Government, and how the envoy Miura upset, by his rude military ways, the delicate and wise work of his predecessor, "the white lily of Japanese statesmanship." The author treats fully and in the main judicially those tumults in the Korean capital which led to the murder of the pro-Russian Queen Min, to whose abilities he pays a deservedly high tribute. He describes also the flight of the king and his refuge for a year in the Russian legation. His final chapter, in which he shows himself less felicitous as a prophet than as a narrator, concerns itself with the question of the Far East. Very evidently, he does not know or understand the Japanese, and seems to share the notion that they are compacted of only Oriental stuff, and are destined to go the way of the other Asiatic nations in being subordinated to, or made subjects for conquest by, Russia or France or both in alliance. He thinks Korea is "a Morocco or Egypt of the Mediterranean of the Pacific," whose fate is at the dictation of Europeans only. Like most Continentals who have speculated on the future of the Far East, he seems unable to take Japan seriously. Hence he imagines (1895) that the whole question lay with "the Powers," and not between the little island empire and great Russia. Indeed, in vision, he thought he foresaw "in the streets of Seul what will be the end of the megalomaniac dream (*rêve mégalomane*) of the subjects of the Mikado."

The Citizen: A Study of the Individual and the Government. By Nathaniel Southgate Shaler. A. S. Barnes & Co.

To explain to young people the relations in which they stand to their rulers is a laudable undertaking, and we have nothing but praise for the spirit in which Professor Shaler carries it on, or for most of the counsels which he offers. The task, however, is harder than it looks. As Bagehot said, the invisible and unrecognized parts of government are the most important. They are like the steam which moves the engine; the machinery is conspicuous enough, and even the steam when it escapes after it has done its work. But the real work is done in secret, and its nature is not revealed to superficial observation. For these reasons many books on government are almost useless. They explain the statics of it, rather than the dynamics, and, after one has mastered all they have to tell, he may find himself, like Faust, little wiser than before.

It is possible that Professor Shaler has underestimated these difficulties. There are signs of easy, not to say careless, writing now and then. He quotes, as from the Declaration of Independence, the statement, "all men are born free and of equal rights"; and, having added an ambiguous word, he remarks that it is not clear what it means. He then asserts that the effect of the Declaration has been more marked among other peoples than our own. "Here it merely embodied in apt phrases what had long been firmly set in the minds of the people, . . . to the French, the American Bill of Rights came as a revelation of political gospel." Probably this statement would have struck Jefferson and Mirabeau with equal astonishment. Nor is it less surprising to be assured that the civil war did not alter the Constitution except in the extinction of slavery and of the doctrine of nullification. The doctrine of the Legal Tender decisions was revolutionary, and we have only begun to see its consequences.

On the fundamental question of party allegiance, also, the author expresses views which will arouse dissent. He thinks that our system of party government is based on certain fundamental qualities in human nature. All men are divided into two classes—the believers in centralized national government exercising a paternal control over the people, and the "strict constructionists," or believers in the freedom of the individual and the maintenance of the powers of local governments. Our two parties "are the indispensable agents of a democratic government. Every citizen should foster and respect them." This notion of a natural division of mankind is no doubt a very respectable tradition; but does it correspond with the facts? At the present moment there are probably more men supporting the Republican party who are intelligently opposed to its imperialistic tendencies, who are even free-traders, than are to be found in the Democratic ranks. They do not believe that the leaders of the Democratic party have any positive convictions as to the preservation of the liberties of the people; they know that these leaders are quite ready to adopt dangerous socialistic expedients. Most of them do not care for free trade or dare to advocate it if they care. They consent to our infamous pension laws; they do not protest against the awful burdens which militarism is laying on the poor; they encourage the labor unions in their despotic tendencies. Yet Professor Shaler mantains that our Congressmen are "naturally desirous of doing faithful service—except when self-interest prompts them overmuch, or when they have become mere servants of a party." Truly this is a large exception, as recent occurrences in Congress prove. Nevertheless, we are told that "the party whip has ceased to drive men as it did a few years ago," that the independence of the voters has so much increased "that in many States there is little influence left to the would-be 'bosses.'" We should like a list of these many States.

After all, Professor Shaler complacently observes, the state remains safe in the hands of either of the parties, and it does not make much difference which the young citizen joins, provided he acts honestly in making his choice. When he has made it, however, he is not to surrender his right of private judgment. He should refuse to vote for bad candidates; and in that way, if enough others agree with him, he may teach his leaders not to misbehave. Unfortunately, to refuse to vote for a bad Republican candidate may only bring about the election of a worse Democrat, and the leaders of both parties understand the situation perfectly well. They do not fret themselves because of good men who labor for "reform within the party." What they dread and detest is the genuine "Mugwump," who understands the motives which actuate politicians, and who does not respect or propose to "foster" either organization. When, if ever, a great body of citizens shall exist, holding itself aloof from the organized parties, and demanding specific measures of legislation and proper measures of administration, the tyranny of the politicians will be broken. Till then, the multiplication of citizens governed by Professor Shaler's doctrines will leave things very much as they are.

Not altogether as they are, however, for he truly says that the man who lives uprightly and tries to benefit his neighbors exerts a salutary influence on politics. The most substantial results are attained by those who make it their task to improve the conditions of their own immediate communities. In a little democracy like a New England town, these men are constantly selected to administer public affairs, and thus acquire real political power. As towns grow in size, this becomes less and less true; but perhaps even in large communities one can manifest his patriotism no more effectively than in devoting himself to such local reforms and improvements as there is reasonable hope of accomplishing. That vaguer, but easier and more captivating, form of patriotism which consists in wishing that our national policy may be directed according to our own standards of righteousness, is also not without effect; and Professor Shaler's counsels on this subject are enlightened and generous. In deploring the craze for military glory and dominion, in insisting on the barbarism of war and the cruelty of conquest, he speaks with impressive earnestness and in the interests of true civilization. Even if we do not altogether accept his historical and political generalizations, we can say that few young men would not feel themselves strengthened and elevated by the spirit of his teaching.

Studies in Dante. Third Series: Miscellaneous Essays. By Edward Moore. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: H. Frowde. 1903. Pp. xvi, 388.

An event of real moment in the history of literary investigation is the publication of this third part of Dr. Moore's scholarly 'Studies,' a work which deserves a place beside D'Ovidio's 'Studii' and Flamini's 'Significati reconditi della Divina Commedia' among the foremost contributions to Dante criticism. A considerable portion of the large volume is occupied by a full and accurate exposition of mediæval astronomy and geography; although nothing new is here proposed in the way of interpretation, many difficult passages are made clearer than before, and Dante's conception of the material universe is presented in coherent fashion. More important, though shorter, is the discussion of the assumed date of the vision—an absolutely conclusive argument for the year 1300, and an equally unanswerable refutation of Angelitti and of the other advocates of 1301. The question is treated with perfect fairness in all its bearings, and it is hard to see how anything more can be said on either side.

"The Apocalyptic Vision" and "The Reproaches of Beatrice," while they contain nothing strikingly novel, exhibit the author's usual thoroughness and intelligence, and form an interesting commentary on the closing cantos of the "Purgatorio." A few

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of his opinions, to be sure, are likely to be contested: for instance, the assumption of a series of seven distinct catastrophes to the Church, the explanation of the attack of the dragon as Mohammedanism (the Greek schism not being mentioned), and the theory that the seven heads on the chariot represent the Electors of the Empire. One might wish, moreover, that in the second of these chapters Dr. Moore had made more account of Dante's lyric poetry, which he seems, here and elsewhere, to have strangely neglected. A note on Matilda urges once more the claims of the Countess; the possible identification of this girlish spirit of Eden with the youthful *donna gentile* of the window is perhaps too lightly dismissed. In the study of the word *brolo*, the footnote on p. 217 shows a failure to discriminate between pronunciation and spelling.

"The DXV Prophecy," which has seen the light before, will doubtless find more admirers than believers. Wonderfully ingenious it certainly is, and nobody can rightfully deny it a fighting chance; but it puts one's credulity to a severe test. The hypothesis advanced is this: Dante's coming Avenger, who is called "515," or *DXV*, is Henry VII., and his name, in the form *Arrico*, can be spelled out of 515 by ascribing to the letters the numerical values which they had in Hebrew, after the fashion in which the Apocalyptic "666" has been deciphered. Dr. Moore makes it evident, by the way, that Dante might easily have known these values. To accept his view, however, we must admit that the "Purgatorio" (or at least this passage) was finished as early as 1312 and that the prophecy was left unchanged after Henry's death; that Dante ascribed to o, which he did not find in the Hebrew alphabet, an arbitrary equivalent of 4; and that, having at his disposal the current forms *Henricus*, *Enrico*, and *Arrigo*, he chose to operate with a non-existent, or at least excessively rare, *Arrico*. This last supposition is the most unlikely of all, inasmuch as the familiar *Arrigo* fits the Hebrew alphabet even better than *Arrico*. Dr. Moore is surely mistaken in assuming that *Arrigo* presupposes *Arrico* as a more primitive stage.

Likewise open to criticism, though entirely reasonable in its method, is the concluding essay on "The Genuineness of the Dedicatory Epistle to Can Grande." In a peculiarly minute and systematic examination the authenticity of the letter is defended and the opposing arguments of D'Ovidio are answered one by one. A telling bit of evidence is the identity of Dante's apparent sources for the "Paradiso" with the authorities cited in the epistle. The general conclusion, stated on pp. 361-362, is quite plausible, though too complicated to quote here. It must be said, however, that in all this controversy neither party has advanced an argument that can be called convincing. Furthermore, most of the participants—including Dr. Moore—have given little heed to the most suspicious blemish in the epistle, the fundamental inadequacy of its treatment of allegory.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Airy, Osmund. Charles II. New edition. Longmans, Green & Co. $2.25 net; postage 15 cents.
Brassey, T. A. Problems of Empire. Preface by Dr. G. R. Parkin. London: Arthur L. Humphreys. 6s. net.
Brown, Alice. High Noon. (Short stories.) Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.
Byrne, Lee. Quarry Slaves. (Drama.) Boston: The Poet-Lore Co. $1.
Chadwick, Henry and Helen. Far from the Stone Streets. (Verse.) Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.25.
Curtis, Francis. The Republican Party, 1854-1904. Two vols. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $6 net.
Diary of Matthew Patten of Bedford, N. H., 1754-1788. Concord (N. H.): The Rumford Printing Co.
Dorsey, George A. The Arapaho Sun Dance. Chicago: Field Columbian Museum.
Dow, Joy Wheeler. American Renaissance. William T. Comstock. $4 net.
Ecclesiastical Records, State of New York. Vols. III. and IV. Published by the State.
Excavations at Phylakopi in Melos. (Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies—Supplementary Paper No. 4.) London and New York: The Macmillan Co. 30s. net.
Gardner, Percy. Historic View of the New Testament. New edition. London: Adam and Charles Black; New York: The Macmillan Co. 60 cents.
Geikie, Sir Archibald. Scottish Reminiscences. Glasgow: James MacLehose & Sons; New York: The Macmillan Co.
Gilman, Nicholas Paine. Methods of Industrial Peace. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.60 net.
Grahame, Kenneth. The Golden Age. New edition, illustrated by Maxfield Parrish. London and New York: John Lane.
Harrison, T. Milner. Modern Arms and a Feudal Throne. (Fiction.) R. E. Fenno & Co. $1.50.
Haupt, Herman. Reminiscences. John R. Anderson Co.
Hebrew Text of the Book of Ecclesiasticus. Edited by Israel Lévi. (Semitic Study Series, No. 111.) Leiden: E. J. Brill.
Hodgson, Mrs. Willoughby. How to Identify Old China. London: George Bell & Sons; New York: Macmillan. 5s. net.
Kitchin, G. W. Ruskin in Oxford, and Other Studies. E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50 net.
Lassar-Cohn's Die Chimie im Täglichen Leben. Abridged and edited by Neil C. Brooks. (Heath's Modern Language Series.) Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.
Laws of New Hampshire. Vol. I., Province Period, 1679-1702. Manchester, N. H.: The John B. Clarke Co.
Loper, S. Ward. Echoes from the Home of Halleck, and Other Poems. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.50.
Lux Mundi. (Studies in the Religion of the Incarnation.) Edited by Charles Gore. 12th edition. Thomas Whittaker. $2.
McCracken, R. A. Hidalgo and Home Life at West Lawn. Chicago: M. A. Donohue & Co. $1.
McCutcheon, John T. Bird Center Cartoons. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.
McFarland, J. Horace. Getting Acquainted with the Trees. The Outlook Co. $1.75 net.
Methods of Social Advance. Edited by C. S. Loch. London and New York: The Macmillan Co. 6s. 6d. net.
Myth, M. Y. T. H. The Way to Wings, and Kindred Sallies. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.25.
Napoleon's Maxims of War, with notes by Gen. Burnod. Translated from the French by Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. O. Aguilar. Kansas City, Mo.: Hudson-Kimberly Pub. Co.
Niles, Grace Greylock. Bog-Trotting for Orchids. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net.
Nordiska Studier. (Festschrift in honor of Adolf Noreen.) Upsala: K. W. Appelberg.
Norwegian Ramble. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.20 net.
Pearson, Henry Greenleaf. The Life of John A. Andrew. 2 vols. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $5 net.
Picton, Nina. The Panorama of Sleep. The Philosophic Co., 500 Fifth Ave. $1.
Plauti, Comoediae. Edited by W. M. Lindsay. Vol. I. (Scriptorum Classicorum Bibliotheca Oxoniensis.) Oxford: Clarendon Press: New York: Henry Frowde. Paper, 5s.; cloth, 6s.
Poems that Every Child Should Know. Edited by Mary E. Burt. Doubleday, Page & Co.
Rexford, John. What Handwriting Indicates. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.
Richie, H. C. Trusts vs. The Public Welfare. R. E. Fenno & Co. 50 cents.
Roosevelt, Theodore. Addresses and Presidential Messages. Introduction by Henry Cabot Lodge. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.
Rutherfurd, Livingston. John Peter Zenger: His Pres,s his Trial and a Bibliography of Zenger Imprints. Dodd, Mead & Co. - Limited edition; Japan paper, $20; Old Stratford deckle-edge paper, $9; postage additional.
Sangiacomo, Olivieri. The Colonel: A Military Romance. Translated from the Italian by E. Spender. London: David Nutt. 6s.
Scherer, James A. B. Japan To-day. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50 net; postage 15 cents.
Schmid, D. George Farquhar. (Wiener Beiträge zur Englischen Philologie, No. XVIII.) Vienna: Wilhelm Braumüller. 8m.
Shaler, Nathaniel S. The Neighbor. (A study of race prejudice.) Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.40 net.
Shaw, G. Bernard. The Quintessence of Ibsenism. Brentano's.
Sichel, Walter. The Life of Lord Beaconsfield. (Little Biographies.) London: Methuen & Co.
Smellie, Alexander. Men of the Covenant. Second edition. Fleming H. Revell Co. $2.50 net.
Social Directory for Greater Pittsburgh. Compiled and published by Margaret A. Winans, No. 1223 Buena Vista St., Allegheny, Pa.
Swan, Helena. Dictionary of Contemporary Quotations. (English.) London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co., Ltd.; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50 net.
Ullman, Alice Woods. A Gingham Rose. (Fiction.) Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.
Venn, John. The Venns: Annals of a Clerical Family. London and New York: The Macmillan Co. 15s. net.
Watanna, Onoto. Daughters of Nijo. (Japanese romance.) The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.
West, Willis Mason. Modern History: Europe from Charlemagne to the Present Time. (Allyn & Bacon's Series of School Histories.) Boston: Allyn & Bacon. $1.50.
Wilkins, W. H. Caroline, the Illustrious Queen-Consort of George II. New edition. Longmans, Green & Co. $5.
Wolff, Julius. Tannhäuser. (A metrical romance.) Translated from the German by Charles G. Kendall. 2 vols. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $3.
Yeo, I. Burney. The Therapeutics of Mineral Springs and Climates. Chicago: W. T. Keener & Co. $3.50 net.
Young, Ruth. Verses. Longmans, Green & Co.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Young's Italian Grammar.

By Prof. MARY VANCE YOUNG of Mt. Holyoke College. 278 pp., 12mo, $1.25 *net.*

The essential points of Italian grammar presented as briefly as is consistent with thoroughness, but with more detail than in the other Italian grammars now in use in America. Each chapter is accompanied by two or more exercises of connected narrative, which are grouped at the end of the book. The vocabulary employed has been restricted as much as possible so as to illustrate and impress the grammatical construction without distracting the pupil's attention by a large mass of new word-material.

Henry Holt & Co

NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

JUST PUBLISHED

NEW LAND:

Four Years in the Arctic Regions

By OTTO SVERDRUP. Translated from the Norwegian by Ethel Harriet Hearn. With 62 Plates, 162 Illustrations (4 Maps) in the Text, and 4 Folding-out Maps. 2 vols. 8vo. $10.50 *net.* By mail, $11.06.

LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO.

93 Fifth Avenue, New York.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S WORKS,

National Edition, in 18 vols.
Send for descriptive pamphlets, etc.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO. - BOSTON, MASS.

TEUTONIC LEGENDS By Prof. W. C. SAWYER.

Illustrated. $2.00 net. Postpaid $2.12.
At all Booksellers.

For Sale.

SHORE FARM FOR SALE at Islesboro, Maine.—A most picturesque little farm of about 4 acres. Small farmhouse of 7 or 8 rooms in perfect order, small barn and carriage house, orchard, well, grove, and fields. Most exquisite views of mountains and bay. Must be sold to settle a joint account before May 15 next. Price $2,400, part mortgage, if desired. J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE, 28 State Street, Boston, Mass.

ISLAND FOR SALE in Penobscot Bay, Maine.—A very beautiful island of over 200 acres. Unsurpassed views of mountains, other islands, bay and ocean. Perfect harbor. Close to daily steamboat communication, and within half an hour of Dark Harbor, Islesboro. J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE, 28 State Street, Boston, Mass.

BUZZARDS BAY—Inland and Shore— Buildings and furnishings positively perfect; open fires, Chilson furnace, bath. *Cheap* to settle estate. 110 North Street, Boston.

To Let.

TO LET—For the Summer, on the New England Coast.—Furnished houses at Marblehead, Peach's Point, Beverly, Pride's Crossing, Manchester, Nahant, Falmouth, Buzzards Bay, Narragansett Bay, and on the Maine Coast. J. MURRAY HOWE & BRADLEE, 28 State Street, Boston, Mass.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED